Cambria Freeman.

H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher.

HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE.

Terms, $2 per year in advance.

VOLUME 3. EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1869. NUMBER 15.

LIST OF RETAILERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE

in Cambria county, as appraised for the year 1869:

JOHNSTOWN BOROUGH.

1. Wood, Morrell & Co	$200 50	14 John Thomas	7 00
14. W M'Pherson	7 00	14. F. Border	7 00
14. Geo. King & Brother	7 00	14. Wm Berlin	7 00
14. Bott & Kriger	7 00	13. John Dibert	10 00
14 Jos Rankin	7 50	13. Cohen & Bro	10 50
14. W Updegrave	7 50	13 L. Mayer	10 50
14. G. Bentley	7 00	14. Dibert & Benshoof	7 00
14. Adam Pharr	7 00	13. David Dibert	10 50
14. C Zimmerman	7 50	14. Ric'd Bennett	7 00
12 Geis & Foster	12 50	14. R. T. Morris	7 00
14 Jas J Murphy	7 00	14. F. Leitenberger	7 50
14. N. & C. A. Horne	7 00	14. John Benton	7 00
14. M L Gronberg	7 90	14. Lawson & Baker	7 50
14. F. W. Kress	7 00	14. John Hannon	7 50
14. A Krauss & Co	7 50	14. Henry Meyer	7 50
14. Geis & Reuth	7 50	12. F. W. Hay	12 50
14. A. Burgraff	7 00	14. W J Kennedy	7 00
14. Emil Young	7 50	14. David Creed	7 00
14. And'w Moses	7 50	14. Hay Brothers	7 50
14 Jacob Wilde	7 50	14 John Jordan	7 50
13. V. Luther	10 50	14. Lewis Phillips	7 00
14. C. Detellbach	7 00	14. F. W. Yoder	7 50
13. John J. Murphy & Co	10 00	14. Chas. Murr	7 50
13. C. Unverzagt	10 00	14. Mrs. M'Kenna	7 50
14. L. Luckhardt	7 00	14 J D Van Horn	7 50
14. C. Hart	7 00	14. J. J. Williams	7 50
14. E. Leopold & Brother	7 00	14. L. F. Leitenberger	7 00
14 W F Aldfather	7 50	14. G. W. Walker	7 00
14. H. Walters	7 50	4. R R Edwards	7 50
14 Hornick & Geis	7 50	14. Johnston & Co	7 50
14 J. Levinson	7 50	14. Fleming, Steel & Co	7 00
14. J A M'Kinney	7 50	14. D G. M'Cullough	7 50
14. A. Montgomery	7 50	14. Wm. W. Pike	7 00
14. C. T. Frazer	7 00	14. Knable & Griffith	7 50
12. T. G. Stewart & Co	12 50	14. Thomas & Weaver	7 00
14. Davis & Lewis	7 00	14. Keim & Colbaugh	7 50
13. J Swank & Co	10 00	14 Fockler & Levergood,	7 00
14 Wm Caldwell	7 00	14. Fockler & Co	7 50
14. C Miller	7 00	14. J. H. Howard	7 00
14. W H. Levergood	7 00	14. A Blauch & Co	7 50
13 Jacob Fend	10 00	14. Geo. Shaffer	7 00
14. A. Pfeifer	7 50	14. E. Sonnenthal	7 50
14. J. Burkhart	7 50	14. A. Loobeh	7 50
14. Cunningham & Muller	7 50	14. Mrs L J King	7 50
14 H. Schnabel	7 00	14. I. Van Horn	7 50
14. Kinney & Co	7 50	14. A. D. Brinker	7 00
14 Theresa Fromald	7 50		

EBENSBURG BOROUGH.

13. E. Roberts	$10 00	12. A. A. Barker & Son	12 50
13. V. S. Barker	10	14 E E Evans	7
14. Lemmon & Murray	7	14 T W Williams	7
13 Geo Huntley	10	13 R R. Davis	10 00
13. H. A. Shoemaker & Co	10	14. R. H. Tudor	7 00
14. G. G Owens	7	14. R. R Thomas	7
14. R. J. Lloyd	7	14. C. T. Roberts	7
13. J. P. Thompson	10	14 M L. Oatman	7
		14. A. H. Faller	7

LORETTO BOROUGH.

14 F Jacobs	7	14. F D Saupp	7 00
14 Wm Litzinger	7	14. F O'Friel	7
14 A J Christy	7 50	14 Mrs M Kessler	7
14. Shields & Son	7	14 John Bradley	7
14. P Herzog	7		

CHEST SPRINGS BOROUGH.

14. E & H Nutter	10 00	14. John Wagner	7 00
14. John Conrad	7	14. John Crouse	7
14. Aug Shedell	7	14. Jacob Wagner	7
14. S M Douglass	7		

CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP.

14. E R Dunegan	7 50	14. Alice Wharton	7 00
14. A Saupp & Co	7		

WHITE TOWNSHIP.

14. A H Fisk	7 00	14. Walters & Son	7 00
14. Perry Troxell	7	14 Gates & Sons	7

CARROLLTOWN BOROUGH.

13. Barker & Son	10 00	14. Alvin Oswalt	7 00
14. J Buck	7	14. S Schroth	7
14. F P Grassberger	7 50	14. John Wertner	7

CARROLL TOWNSHIP.

14. John Soisroog			7 50

SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP.

14. Peter Helfrich	7 00	14 Peter Garman	7 50

BLACKLICK TOWNSHIP.

14. A. A. Barker & Son			7 50

MUNSTER TOWNSHIP.

14. D. & P. Farren			7 00

GALLITZIN TOWNSHIP.

14. James Murray	7 50	14. Mrs Margaret Whelan	7 50
14 Pat'k Smith	7		
14 Thos Bradley	7 50	14 F J Christy	7 50
14 J J Troxell	7	14. F J Parrish	7 50

SUMMITVILE BOROUGH.

14. Christ'n Reich	7	14. W M Connell	7
14. Jas M Gillin	7 50		

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

14. M McLaughlin & Son	7 50	14. Eliz M'Intosh	7 50
14 J H Dysert & Co	7	14. Jane Mullin	7 50
14. Otho Stiner	7 50	14 Wm Tilev jr	7 50
		14. Morris George	7 50

WILMORE BOROUGH.

14 Wm R Hughes	7 50	14 Kephart & Co	7 50
14. J M'Colgan	7	14. Jos Horner	7
14. Evans & Co	7	14. John Schroth	7
14. E Miller	7		

CROYLE TOWNSHIP.

14 G B Wike	7	14. P M & J Brown	7 50
14 J D Plummer	7		

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

14. Wood, Morrell & Co			7 50

EAST CONEMAUGH BOROUGH.

14 Bracken & Egan	7	14. P F Shaffer	7 50
		14. Roberts & Co	7

FRANKLIN BOROUGH.

14. Peter Rubritz	7	14. Coulter & Co	7 50

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

14. Geo Conrad	7 50	14. H Y Shaffer	7 50
14 Geo Berkey	7 50	14. Geo W Fye	7

CONEMAUGH BOROUGH.

14. Jacob Widman	7 50	14. P Kinney	7 50
14. Aug Lahmyer	7	14. Louisa Aaron	7 50
14. John Stormer	7		

MILLVILLE BOROUGH.

14. G W Stutzman	7	14. Richard Ellis	7 50
14. P McDermott	7		

CAMBRIA BOROUGH.

14. D M'Donald	7 50	14. John Kinty	7 50
14. John Ryan	7 50	14. Jos Stibich	7
14. Ignat's Kohle	7		

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

14. Saml Albaugh	7 50	14. J M Singer	7 50

BREWERIES.

Henry Hansman, Johnstown Borough,	$15 00
Graff & Henbach, " "	15 50
J A Stemmer, " "	15 50
F Bengeli, Loretto Borough,	15
Julius Stich, Carrolltown Borough,	15
Henry Blume, " "	15
G J Schwarderer, Washington Twp.,	15 50
Joseph Kost, Conemaugh Township,	15 50
Lambert & Kress, Conemaugh Boro.,	15 50
George Guesregan, Cambria Borough,	15 50

BILLIARD TABLES.

Geo W Mullin, Washington Township,	8 00
F. A. Gibbons, Alleghany Township,	8 00
Jane Gathegan, Johnstown, 4 Tables,	60 50

TEN PIN ALLEYS.

G W Mullin, Washington Tp., 2 Alleys,	15 50
F A Gibbons, Alleghany Tp., 1 Alley,	8 00

☞ AN APPEAL will be held at the Commissioners' Office, in the Borough of Ebensburg, on MONDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1869.

JAMES M. ROSS,
April 29, 1869. 4t. Mercantile Appraiser.

[From the New Orleans Morning Star.]

THE SISTER OF CHARITY.

BY RICHARD DALTON WILLIAMS.

The poem of Gerald Griffin, on the same subject, is familiar to our readers. The following, by Dr. Williams,—not unlike it—is a model of purity, breathing, as it does, accents of love and holiness. The author lived for some time in this city, and endeared himself to all who had the happiness of forming his acquaintance. He died in Thibodaux in 1862:

Sister of Charity, gentle and dutiful,
Loving as Seraphim, gentle and mild:
In humbleness strong, and in purity beautiful,
In spirit heroic, in manners a child;
Ever thy love like an angel reposes,
With hovering wings o'er the sufferer here,
Till the arrows of death are half hidden in roses,
And hope speaking prophecy smiles on the bier.

When life, like a vapor, is slowly retiring,
As clouds in the dawning to Heav'n uprolled,
Thy prayer, like a herald, precedes him expiring,
And the cross on thy bosom his last looks behold,
And oh! as the Spouse to thy words of love listens,
What hundred fold blessings descend on thee then;
Thus the flower-absorbed dew in the bright iris glistens,
And returns to the lillies more richly again.

Sister of Charity, child of the holiest,
Oh! for thy loving soul, ardent and pure—
Mother of orphans, and friend to the lowliest—
Stay of the wretched, the guilty, the poor;
The embrace of the Godhead so plainly enfolds thee,
Sanctity's halo so shrines thee around,
Daring the eye that unshrinking beholds thee,
Nor droops in thy presence abashed to the ground.

Dim is the fire of the sunniest blushes,
Burning the breast of the maidenly rose,
To the exquisite bloom that thy pale beauty flushes,
When the incense ascends and the sanctuary glows;
And the music, that seemed Heaven's language, is pealing—
Adoration has bowed him in silence and sighs,
And man, intermingled with angels, is feeling
The passionate rapture that comes from the skies.

Oh! that this heart, with unspeakable treasure
Of love, hath been wasted so vainly on clay,
Like thine, unallured by the phantom of pleasure,
Could end ev'ry earthly affection away.
And yet in thy presence, the billows subsiding,
Obey the strong effort of reason and will,
And my soul in its pristine tranquility gliding,
Is calm as when God bade the ocean be still.

Thy soothing, how gentle! thy pity, how tender!
Choir music thy voice is, thy step angel grace,
And thy union with deity shrines in a splendor
Subdued, but unearthly, thy spiritual face.
When the frail chains are broken, a captive that bound thee
Bfar from thy home is the prison of clay,
Bride of the Lamb, and earth's shrouds around thee
Disperse in the blaze of eternity's day.

Still mindful as now of the sufferer's story,
Arresting the thunders of wrath ere they roll,
Intervene as a cloud between us and His glory,
And shield from His lightnings the shudder ing soul,
As mild as the moonbeams in autumn descending,
That lightning, extinguished by Mercy, shall fall;
While He hears with the wail of a penitent blending
Thy prayer, Holy Daughter of Vincent de Paul.

THE BRIDE'S TOMB.

AN AWFUL PRESENTIMENT.

The incident which I am about to relate is one of the many evidences of the oft-repeated saying, that truth is stranger than fiction. Science, which has opened so many doors, which has solved riddles harder than the Sphynx ever propounded to the Thebans, looks with silence upon a certain kind of phenomenon which Webster classes under the nebulous word supernatural.

Quite as lucid is the definition of those who deny the agency of other than physical or natural causes in producing this class of events. Imagination, coincidence, optical illusions, are the wet blankets which these superbly practical people shower upon the heads of all who may be inclined to exclaim with the poet, "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy." That the writer was not extinguished years ago by one or more of these wet blankets, may be accepted as proof that they are not so potent for the purpose as many good people imagine them to be. I repeat, truth is stranger than fiction, which repetition means that I am not exercising my imagination. I beg to state that I am too profoundly ignorant for any such mental exercise. I wrote, concious of but one person. 'Tis the 29th of March, the anniversary of an ever memorable night.—Like Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," my heart is filled with a woful agony, and I am constrained to repeat the tale.

Years ago, I was invited to spend the month of March with a family with whom I enjoyed the most intimate relations. This family consisted of three persons—Mr. and Mrs. Linden, and their daughter Marie, a lovely girl of nineteen.

Marie was to be married on the 26th of the month, and it was the desire of both mother and daughter that I should spend as much time with them as I could previous to the event. It has been so often asserted that there can be no real love between women, that the saying has come to be accepted as truth. I have no heart to-night to make any attempt at refuting this absurd error; but that it is an error my love for Marie Linden would be convincing proof in my own heart, though I had never loved another woman.

A popular writer has said that "to have a face that can look beautiful for those who love it, is enough for ordinary women." Such a face had Marie Linden; yet, dearly as I loved her, I doubt if I can convey any clear impression of it to the reader. Hazel eyes, auburn hair, and a bright complexion, tell nothing—it was not in form or color that the beauty lay. Perhaps it was because the face was so sweet and true, or perhaps it was in the eyes, which were serene to the very depths—an inward serenity, which made it impossible to associate anything akin to sorrow with their possessor—I know not—and must proceed with my story.

Mr. Linden's house was situated on a crest of rising ground, about a mile distant from an old sea-port town. It commanded a variety of scenery, which must have satisfied the most difficult taste.—The house faced the north, fronting the broad bay, which swept into the open sea. Between the bay and the house a broad expanse of level ground extended for miles along the coast. On the southern side were richly wooded slopes, with stretches of meadow between, where, in the season, the ripened grain waved like a willowy sea. The east side commanded a view of the town; here distance lent its usual enchantment to the picture. Midway between the town and Mr. Linden's house stood the gray church which Mr. Linden, with his wife and daughter, always attended, and where two or three generations of Mrs. Linden's family were buried.—The white columns which marked the graves of Mrs. Linnden's parents, and one daughter, who had died young, were on a clear day distinctly visible from the house.

The month passed rapidly, as the months always do when people are absorbed. Marie was to marry the man of her own choosing, and a man that her parents would have chosen for her, could their choice have comprehended the world. The love of Marie Linden and George Percival was flat contradiction to the old saying, that "the course of true love never runs smooth." During the two-years' engagement, no shadow had ever darkened their paradise—it had been a clear sky, a bright sunshine from first to last.

The 29th arrived, and the first part of the programme, which had long been arranged, was carried out. The ceremony took place at four o'clock in the afternoon, only a few intimate friends being present; but there was to be a bridal party in the evening, and on the following day the bride and groom were to start on their bridal tour.

Nine o'clock came, when the rooms were filled with the beauty and aristocracy of both town and country. Never was there a more beautiful bride than Marie Percival. Never was there a happier groom than her husband. Never was there a gayer company than was assembled that night under Mr. Linden's roof. Yet most of the guests have probably retained only such recollection of the evening as an unusually pleasant party might leave upon the mind.

But for me, it is branded on my memory with a strength which years have had no power to dim. The almost summer warmth of the night, the blue sky without a cloud, the stars, the full moon which lit up the old gray church, and the two white columns. Within there was the bewildering light, the perfume of the flowers, the music of the waltz, and the rapid whirl of the waltzers, as they floated past the open window, where I stood gazing attentively upon the two pictures—one without and one within. It was there Marie joined me chiding me, in her pretty girlish way, for not joining in the waltz. I told her that I had been better entertained; then putting the lace curtains further back, I drew her close to the window, and we stood there, hand clasped in hand, for at least five minutes: she gazing out upon the beautiful night, talking of George, and of her expected trip, with sometimes a loving word for myself; I, gazing upon her, thinking how well her bridal robe became her, when I saw the color slowly fading out from her sweet face. I thought it was the moonlight, and was going to draw the curtains, when she stopped me. Pointing to the monuments in the churchyard, which were as visible as at mid-day, "How many are there?" she said.

"Two, dear," I answered. "You know there never were more."

"I count three," she said.

I turned my eyes upon the monuments, almost expecting to see a third, but to me there were only two. Yet I felt the hand which was clasped in mine grow cold and rigid, while her face had become like the marble upon which her eyes were so intently fixed. I strove to draw her from the window—it was impossible. I entreated her to speak to me—it was of no avail. Thoroughly alarmed, I said I would call Mr. Percival.

"No, no, not him," she answered, while a perceptible shudder ran thro' her frame.

But his name had roused her from her strange lethargy, or trance, or whatever it might have been.

"I was reading the words," she said.

"What words, Marie?" I answered. "You know the words on the monuments; and if you did not, you could not read them at such a distance."

She replied, "I am speaking of the third one; it is taller than the other two, and the words are so distinct: "Sacred to the memory of Marie Percival, who died February 5th, 18—, aged nineteen years and eleven months.'"

"Hush, Marie!" I said. "I cannot hear you talk so;" and happily for me Mr. Percival, who was looking for his bride, discovered her at this moment. A few rapid steps brought him to her side.

"Why, Marie," he said, you are as pale as one of Horace Walpole's ghosts—bah! it is the ghastly moonlight!"

He drew the curtains together and I saw the color come back to her face as he bore her away. But I knew it had gone from mine. I knew there was an unearthly pallor on my face, as I sat there with my back to the moonlight; and still the musicians played on—it was Weber's waltz, and it seemed as if the waltzers would never tire; my brain reeled, and circled, and quivered, and still the waltzers waltzed—then Marie and her husband floated by, the merriest among them all.

Am I the victim of a dream? I said. Did Marie Percival stand by my side a moment ago, reading the inscription upon her own tomb? was that true? or is this true? for at that moment it did not seem to me that both could be true. Just as I was losing the power to solve this or any other question, the waltz ended and supper followed. Shortly after the party broke up, and Marie kissed me good night, without making any allusion to the singular episode which had made such a painful impression on my mind.

Marie kissed me "good night," I said, but it was in reality good bye, for as they were to leave by five o'clock the next morning, I did not expect to see her again until her return. This would be in about four weeks, and I had promised to remain with her parents until that time. But fate decided otherwise. A few lines from my only brother informed me that he had just decided to carry out a long cherished wish, which was to go with his wife to Europe. It was their desire that I should accompany them. As we were to start in less than a week, I was obliged to hurry home.

I left a few lines for Marie, stating that I would write to her as soon as possible, and let her know where to address a letter to me.

It is not my purpose to speak of my life in Europe—where we went or what we saw—only this: My brother could never understand my dislike to visiting the tombs of the dead.

"I do not like rummaging in graveyards," I would say to him. So, too, with all moonlight nights; so beautiful to him, but which were, and always will be, a ghastly horror to me.

I wrote frequently to Marie and her mother, but my brother had no fixed plan, and as we were constantly on the move, it was impossible for me to receive any replies.

We remained abroad until the following April, a little more than a year. The day after our arrival home, I started for Mr. Linden's. I cannot exactly tell what my feelings were as the cars neared the old town. Certainly I was not as calm as I would have been without that disturbing vision. But if any one had asked me if I believed in the possibility of its truth, I should have answered, "No."

It was four o'clock when I arrived at the end of my journey. A few minutes' walk brought me to the house. I rang the bell, which was answered by an old woman whom I had frequently seen during my previous visits.

"Come in," she said. "Mr. and Mrs. Linden are in Europe; you did not know it, perhaps."

"I know nothing," I replied quickly; "I have just returned from Europe myself."

I could not ask about Marie; but I arose and went to the window, the one that looked out upon the churchyard, and I saw—yes, reader, I saw the third monument. In ten minutes I stood before it. With a brain too paralyzed to admit of surprise, or any other feeling, I read: "Sacred to the Memory of Marie Percival, who died February 5th, 18—, aged nineteen years and eleven months."

I don't know how long it was before I was aroused by the old woman from the stupor into which I had fallen. Becoming alarmed at my long stay, she had come out to find me. From her I learned all I shall ever know. I will tell it in as few words as possible.

On that day Marie, with her husband, and two or three other young friends, had gone out on the bay, as was their custom when the weather was fine. I gathered, from what the woman said, that the day had been unusually calm, but that a sudden squall had thrown the boat against a low reef of slimy, weed covered rocks, which ran out into the water. It did not upset the boat, but Mrs. Percival was thrown out. The accident happened on the seaward side of the rocks, and though Mr. Percival was a good swimmer, and remained in the water until he was dragged out by one of the party, yet Mrs. Percival was not found until some hours afterward.

I have only to add, that Mr. Linden, who was an Englishman, took his wife to Europe, hoping that in change of scene she might recover from the shock. But she died shortly afterward, and was buried there. Mr. Linden has never returned to this country.

Of Mr. George Percival I know nothing. Whether he married again, or whether he is still mourning for his lost bride, I cannot say. But, reader, I have told you a true story—the solution I leave for you.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

AN ACT further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within this Commonwealth, on the FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the county commissioners under the eighth section of the act of 15th April, 1834, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same, by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district of which he is the assessor, or whose death or removal from the same shall be made known to him, and to add to the same the name of any qualified voter who shall be known by him to have moved into the district since the last previous assessment, or whose removal into the same shall be or shall have been made known to him, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him, to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed he shall visit every dwelling house in the district and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so to take the same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so to add the same thereto; and in all cases where a name is added to the list a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person; and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain, by inquiry, upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of this work, it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list, in alphabetical order, of the white freemen, above twenty-one years of age, claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough, township or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each of said names state whether said freeman is or is not a housekeeper; and if he is, the number of his residence, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated; and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street alley or court on which said house fronts; also, the occupation of the person; and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer, and write opposite each of said names the word "voter;" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized, the name shall be marked with the letter "N;" where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D. I:" where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty two, as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered; and if the person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election, the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him and the amounts assessed upon each, and furnish the same immediately to the county commissioners, who shall immediately add the names to the tax duplicate of the ward, borough, township or district in which they have been assessed.

Sec. 2. On the list being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the first of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door of or on the house where the election of the respective districts is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession, for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to add, from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the name "C. V.;" and immediately assess him with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or housekeeper; if boarder, with whom he boards; and whether naturalized or designing to be, marking in all such cases the letters, opposite the name, "N." or "D. I;" as the case may be; if the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized, he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization; and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention; in all cases where any ward, borough, township or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments the election precinct in which each elector resides, and shall make a separate return for each to the county commissioners, in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act; and the county commissioners, in making duplicate copies of all such returns, shall make duplicate copies of the names of the voters in each precinct, separately, and shall furnish the same to the assessor; and the copies required by this act to be placed on the doors of or on election places on or before the first of August in each year, shall be placed on the door of or on the election place in each of said precincts.

Sec. 3. After the assessments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October of each year, the assessor shall, on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said ward, borough, township or precinct, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in said ward, borough township or precinct, on or before six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday of October; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter required.

Sec. 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least ten days next preceding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed, affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, (or if born elsewhere, shall state that fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization); and shall further state in his affidavit that he is at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

Sec. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of the resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such persons; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years, consecutively, a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such persons being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, or the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction of the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the indorsement required, as aforesaid, on said naturalization certificate.

Sec. 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 7. Ten days preceding every election for electors of President or Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of persons thereto as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of or on the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects, as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general elections in October. The assessor shall also make the same returns to the county commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner in all respects as is required at the general election in October.

Sec. 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and at every separate city, borough or ward election in all respects, as at the elections in October.

Sec. 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers, shall be punished as perjury.

Sec. 10. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for assessors to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday of October in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors for President or Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held, in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers of said election; said overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election, during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses, under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election: *Provided*, That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

Sec. 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit the same to be given out, in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive at, or in any away permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, or shall vote, or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote, or attempt to vote, on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

Sec. 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation, in or before any court in this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization, for himself or any other person, wilfully depose, declare or affirm any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation, shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same, upon proof being made before it that it was fraudulently obtained, to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation; and any person who shall vote, or attempt to vote, on any paper so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive at, or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, for every such offence, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 14. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or

ation for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters, made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 15. All elections for city, ward, borough, township and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the persons elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held, under this act, until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Sec. 16. At all elections hereafter held, under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock, a. m., and closed at seven o'clock, p. m.

Sec. 17. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the county commissioners of each county shall, as soon as may be necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish to all the election officers of the election districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks, in such quantities as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

Sec. 18. None of the foregoing provisions of this act shall apply to the city of Philadelphia, excepting sections twelve and thirteen.

Sec. 19. That citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State or of the United States governments, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

Sec. 20. The act, entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April fourth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and all other laws altered or supplied by this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

IMPROVEMENT IN IRON-MAKING.—Mr. John Burt, a leading iron-maker of Detroit, anp president of a rolling mills company, has perfected a most valuable invention for the manufacture of pig iron. The *Tribune* of that city is only permitted now to state main facts without going into detail. By Mr. Burt's process he can convert the Marquette ore into malleable iron in forty minutes, manufacturing with such rapidity, also, as to turn out thirty tons a day. The mill at Marquette, were the new process has been mainly tested thus far, is so constructed as to secure great economy in manufacture. Immediately adjacent to the furnace in which the ore is smelted, is what is called a reverberatory furnace, in which the chemical agencies of the invention are applied. Close to this is the arrangement for squeezing the iron, and adjoining it the machinery for rolling it. The entire process is confined to a small space, and a single heating is made available, for it all. The *Tribune* says: "We have examined specimens of manufacture by the new process, the samples comprising the result at different stages. The fusion is most complete, and the quality of iron produced compact, smooth, exceedingly tenacious and ready malleable. Some of the completed samples in large and small rods had been bent hot at different stages of heat and cold, without fracture or fraying. Other specimens had been cut in two cold, showing density and toughness. The process of Mr. Burt bears some resemblance to that of the Ellershausen, to which, however, it is quite superior, as an examination of the metal produced by the two processes will show. We expect in a few days to be able to speak more in detail of this really great invention."

PROBABLY the silliest exhibition that two Senators ever made of themselves, is that which appears in the case of Abbott and Sprague. Sprague's story about the two dogs was as old as the hills; or, at least, as old as the time of Sir E. Landseer, who illustrated it in a well known picture. The happy way in which Sprague made use of this fact to get himself out of the scrape, is shown in the Sprague–Abbott correspondence, of which the subjoined is an accurate, although not quite literal, translation:

Abbott to Sprague.

You told a story, the other day, about a dorg and a purp. I therefore deem it proper to ask that you state distinctly if you did, or did not, mean me. ABBOTT.

Sprague to Abbott.

I have no hesitation in at once complying with your very reasonable demand by saying that the story you alluded to was written and in print before you was born. You are at liberty, therefore, to conclude that you were not either of the heroes of that story. SPRAGUE.

Abbott to Sprague.

Your remarkably perspicacious letter convinces me that I was mistaken. I feel better, and forgive you. ABBOTT.
—*Chicago Times.*

STRANGE NATURAL PHENOMENON.—The Atlanta *Intelligencer* thus describes a double headed woman that is on exhibition in that city, and is even a greater curiosity than the Siamese twins:

"The mind usually associates something hideous or repulsive in strange or remarkable freaks of nature, but this case is a singular exception in every minutia. Her heads are perfect in formation, with intelligent, pretty faces, her form symmetrical and finely developed, her movements are easy and graceful, her mind is expansive and well cultivated, and her education and accomplishments are beyond the ordinary standard. Among some of the many peculiarities of this, the world's own great wonder, is her ability to converse with two persons on different subjects at the same time, sing very beautifully two parts of an air at once, or converse or sing together, and many equally astounding peculiarities, that can only be believed by witnessing them."

—Rev. Michael Mullen, assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Church in Chicago, died Saturday morning week aged 34. It is a strange coincidence that he died in the same house which has had the same fatal influence upon four priestly occupants within a period of seven months. Rev. Patrick Dillon entered the house on the 14th of September, 1868, and died on the 14th of October following; his brother, Rev. James Dillon, took charge of the house October 14th, and died November 18th following; Rev. Dr. Dunne died in the same house December 20th, thirty-two days after, and now, just four months after, Rev. Mr. Mullen.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, : : : MAY 6, 1869.

Governor Geary.

There is evidently a wide spread and well organized opposition in the republican party to the renomination of Gov. Geary. The wonder is not so much that his party should be anxious to get rid of him, as that a man of such inordinate vanity and poverty of brain should ever have been elevated to his present high position. It was due to one of those capricious freaks of popular opinion which sometimes startle and amaze, and which are not easily accounted for on any ordinary principle of political action. The political history of this State compels the admission that her people have sometimes elevated men to the executive chair gifted with a less amount of brains, than perhaps any other State in the Union; certainly than any of the original States. That this is a matter of just reproach is unfortunately too true. Since the first ballot was cast some men have had greatness literally thrust upon them, and of this class is the present Governor of our State. The political career of John W. Geary, so far at least as his successful aspirations for office are concerned, justify the declaration that he was born under a lucky star. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he was pushed into a military position for which he had neither merit or capacity, and returned from it with a reputation for that which is the soldier's brightest jewel blasted and destroyed. His brief career in Kansas, as her third Territorial Governor, did not prove him to be a man of more than mediocre talent. Whatever military reputation he acquired during the late civil war was mainly due to the ready pen and fertile imagination of a paid army correspondent. As Governor of the State he has not given evidence of any marked ability, or that he possesses any large and statesmanlike views, but has shown himself to be wonderfully proficient in all the small arts of the demagogue. His attempted election fraud at Fort Delaware, in the fall of 1867, clearly showed to what base purposes he could stoop when he wished to conquer. To what miserable expedients he is capable of resorting in order to neutralize the force and effect of the legal returns of an election, was abundantly proven by his tricky and extra official efforts in behalf of his congenial friend, John Covode. These are but a few of his political sins, which set forth his true character as Governor of the State.

The opposition to his re-nomination is led by McClure, Mann and Kemble in the east and by White, Quay and others in the west. His prominent opponents are W. W. Ketchum, of Luzerne county, and Gen. Hartranft, the present Auditor General. Of course we do not pretend to foreshadow the result of this triangular contest. We sincerely hope, however, that he will not be defeated in the radical State Convention. After having experienced his want of capacity during three sessions of the Legislature, we desire that the people shall pronounce judgment upon *him*, and not upon a new and untried man. The democratic party confidently expect to achieve a brilliant victory in the coming State campaign, no matter who the radical candidate may be, but that party could nominate no man whom the democracy would take so much pleasure in consigning to merited political oblivion as the author of the Sam. Maguire letter.

The New Game Law.

A game law was passed at the last session of the legislature, the important provisions of which are as follows: It is made a misdemeanor for any person or persons, to kill, hunt or take by any device, any deer or fawn between the 31st day of December and the 1st day of September, under a penalty of fifty dollars. The killing of any pheasant between the 20th day of December and the 1st day of August, or of any partridge between the 20th day of December and the 1st day of October, or any fox squirrel, gray squirrel or rabbit between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of August, is punishable by a fine of five dollars for each and every offence. Any person who shall, *at any time*, kill any night hawk, whippoorwill, thrush, lark, sparrow, wren, martin, swallow, woodpecker, dove, robin, *or any other insecticorous* bird, or shall rob the nest of any wild bird whatever, shall suffer a penalty of five dollars for each and every such offence. No person shall catch any speckled brook trout save only by a hook and line, and only in the months of April, May, June and July, under a penalty of five dollars for each trout so caught. The following sections set forth the duties of constables under the law and the mode of enforcing its provisions before Justices of the Peace:

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of any constable having knowledge of the violation of any of the provisions of this act, to make report thereof to any justice of the peace of the proper county, and any other person having such knowledge may make complaint before such justice, and the said justice shall issue his warrant for the arrest of the offender, and proceed to hear and determine the matter in issue, in the same manner as provided in other cases, and any officer found guilty of making a wilfully false return, or neglecting to make a report of the offence when brought to his notice, shall be considered a party to the misdemeanor, and be liable to the payment of the fines herein imposed, and be declared incompetent to fulfill the duties of his office, and his office shall be deemed vacant.

SEC. 10. That any person offending against the provisions of this act, and being thereof convicted before any alderman or justice of the peace aforesaid, whose decision shall be final, either by the confession of the party so offending or by the oath or affirmation of one or more witnesses, shall for each and every offence forfeit the sums attached to the same, one half to the informer and one-half to the use of the county, which forfeiture shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels; and for want of such distress, if the offender shall refuse to pay the said forfeiture, he shall be committed to the jail of the county for the space of ten days without bail or mainprise. PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That such conviction be made within six months after the committing of the offence.

The N. Y. Sun on Gen. Grant.

Some of the leading radical journals of the country are beginning to speak in very plain terms of Gen. Grant and his administration. Thus far he has signally failed to meet the expectations of the leaders of his party, as the debate in the Senate just previous to the adjournment of that body conclusively proved. When he came into power he was the possessor of many valuable gifts of real and personal property, and commenced his administration by appointing to Cabinet offices some of the very men who had been prominent in subscribing to these costly presents. This was a proceeding so unusual and so unexpected that the public sentiment of the country revolted against it. If he displayed a spirit of avarice in accepting these gifts, he mistook the dignity as well as the nature of the Presidential office by bestowing positions of honor and profit on the men who had donated them. This was followed by the appointment, in rapid succession, of nearly all of his own and his wife's relatives to lucrative offices. In one single week no less than *three* of his brothers-in-law were the recipients of official favors at his hands. He was the first of our Presidents to inaugurate this system of nepotism. All his predecessors avoided it with scrupulous fidelity. Both Washington and Jefferson had put themselves on record against the practise in the strongest possible language. On this subject the New York *Sun*, a leading radical paper edited by Charles H. Dana, who was Assistant Secretary of War under President Lincoln, speaks as follows:

On the fourth of March, 1801, Thomas Jefferson rode on horseback unattended to the capitol, hitched his sober gelding at the gate, ascended the steps, took the oath of office from the lips of John Marshall, and delivered that inaugural address which has since been the key-note of the democratic party. John Quincy Adams, when his Presidential term expired, mounted a quiet nag, mailed a portmantua behind him and wended his way leisurely from Washington to Quincy, declining to receive any public demonstration from his admirers along the route. At the close of General Jackson's long and remarkable administration, he departed from the federal capital seated in a smoking car of the railway, clad in a simple garb, waving a graceful farewell to the friends who crowded the depot, and drawing consolation from a democratic clay pipe.

Each of these eminent men on several occasions, some of them of historical celebrity, refused to receive presents as testimonials of regard for public services, both previous to and when filling the Presidential chair, excepting that State legislatures voted two or three swords and medals to Gen Jackson while he was in private life, as tributes to his gallantry in the battle of New Orleans. Neither of them ever bestowed office upon a relative, while both Jefferson and Jackson declined to do so, the former in a letter which rebuked the practice with marked emphasis.

We have fallen on other times. Are they better times? On Wednesday, the third of March, 1869, the President elect accepted $65,000 out of a sum of money raised in New York at his own pressing solicitation for Gen. Sherman to pay him (the President) for a house which he desired to sell. On Thursday he took the oath of office, and in his inaugural address pledged himself to the rigid execution of all laws, whether he liked them or not. He then spent nearly the entire first week of his term trying to evade the plain provisions of salutary statutes, because they blocked the way for the admission of the most important seat in his Cabinet to the almoner who had bestowed this dazzling present. Baffled in this by the firmness of the Senate and the frowns of the public, he nevertheless installed among his constitutional advisers other individuals who, though not obnoxious to this particular objection, were chiefly distinguished for having conferred upon him costly and valuable benefactions. Along with other appointments bearing this sort of trade mark, he appointed as his Secretary of the Navy a gentleman wholly incapable of filling the place, who had taken the lead in giving him a fifty thousand dollar house in Philadelphia, some three years before; and he surrendered the baton of general of the armies to a renowned soldier, who, with his knowledge and approbation lifted one hand to take the oath of office, while receiving with the other a tempting gift valued at $100,000, of which the fifty thousand dollar house in Washington formed a part. Not to go back to Jefferson, or Adams, or Jackson, for virtuous examples, even Andy Johnson had sense and decency enough to refuse the present of a carriage and horses with the Presidential oath lingering upon his lips.

Such evil practices of men in high places, whose past achievements have dazzled the popular imaginations, tend to demoralize the public service, and debauch public opinion. Ostentatious displays and profligate expenditures come to be regarded as necessary concomittants of official station, and it is felt that the main object of office is not to discharge one's duties to the country, but to thereby attain sudden riches and indulge in a shoddy magnificence. The natural result of all this must inevitably be, that corruption and venality will walk unabashed and almost unrebuked through every department of the government. Morever, such evil examples not only shed their pernicious influence through the place-hunting and place-holding classes, but reach the very roots of society. They inflame the young men of the land with a passion for wealth as the great object of life. They tend to make lucre the badge of honorable distinction, and the possession of riches the sole passport to power, eminence, or even respectability.

Is it not high time that the masses of the people, who neither seek nor hold office, should labor for the return of the good old times of republican simplicity, when statesmen felt a stain as a wound; when the dispenser of patronage would scorn to feed his poor relations from the public crib; and when a president would cut off his right hand ere it should sign the commission of a man who had bestowed upon him a gift?

IN our columns to-day will be found the Registry Law which was passed by the last Legislature. We have not time this week to refer to it at length, but will do so hereafter. By the fifteenth section of the act, the election for township and borough officers, which is now held in February, is required to be held in October at the general election. This change will save the different counties the expense of holding Spring elections, as they are called, but it will impose an additional labor on the election officers, which it will be almost impossible for them to perform. The present arrangement ought not to have been interfered with.

OFFICIAL RETURNS from the Connecticut election bring Jewell's majority down to 411.

The Pacific Rail Road.

The great marvel of the age is the wonderful rapidity with which the Pacific Rail-Road has been constructed. Neither in this or any other country does the history of rail road construction furnish any parallel to it. Whether it has been well and substantially built, or otherwise, and whether honesty and good faith have characterized the business operations of the Company, are questions which remain yet to be solved. There are very grave suspicions, of recent origin, that it is a whited sepulchre, fair to behold, but within, full of rottenness and dead men's bones. We will wait and see.

The junction of the eastern and western branches of the road will be effected this week, near Promontory Point, in Utah Territory, when the laying of the last rail and the driving of the last spike will complete this magnificent thoroughfare, the longest rail road in the world. To build this road the general government has lent the national credit to the amount of fifty millions of dollars. The distance from Omaha to Sacramento is 1,721 miles. The greatest elevation above the sea is 8,262 feet, at the summit of the Black Hills, 550 miles west from Omaha. On the road through the Rocky Mountains there are no grades exceeding 90 feet to the mile. When the road is in full operation it is expected that passengers will be carried from New York to San Francisco, a distance of over 3,000 miles, in six days for one hundred dollars in gold.

PRESIDENT GRANT appointed and the Senate confirmed Charles C. Crowe, of Alabama, to the office of Governor of New Mexico. Crowe was an officer in the rebel army, but made speeches in Alabama last fall in favor of Grant, and is therefore now a loyal and reconstructed citizen. To make a nest for this Crowe, Grant removed Gen. Mitchell, who was appointed Governor by Andrew Johnson. Mitchell was an officer in the Union army, and bears the scars of honorable wounds upon his person. It is stated, too, that Mitchell clipped the wings of this same Alabama Crowe, in a sharp engagement during the war, in one of the Southern States. It turns out, however, that Crowe cannot take the *test* oath, and will have to remain out in the cold until Congress, at its next session, relieves him of his political disabilities, which of course it will do. If President Johnson had made this appointment what a universal howl of indignation would have gone up from the radical camp!

HON. ARNOLD PLUMMER died in Franklin, Venango county, on the 25th of April, aged about 75 years. Mr. P. was one of our most prominent public men. He had been a member of Congress, State Treasurer and Canal Commissioner, and had discharged the duties of each with ability and acknowledged integrity. He was one of the trusted leaders of the democratic party in the State and on more than one occasion it has felt the benefit of his wise and prudent counsel.

AMONGST the few general laws passed by the last legislature was one increasing the amount of property exempt from levy and sale on execution, from $300 to $500. The law also declares that any note containing a clause *waiving* the exemption shall be *null and void*. This is the death knell of all *iron clad* notes, which no debtor ought ever to sign or a creditor demand. They were a fruitful source of oppression in the hands of our modern Shylocks.

COMMUNICATION.

HEMLOCK, May 3, 1869.

Dear Freeman—This village (Hemlock) is situated on the line of the great Pennsylvania Railroad, at Lilly's Station, and contains (with the neighborhood that is supposed to be accommodated by said station) about one thousand souls. The business portion of the community comprises six firms engaged in mining and shipping bituminous coal, and who are shipping an average of two hundred tons daily—being more than is shipped from any other station on the line of the road, except Gallitzin. Besides, there are some ten different parties engaged in general merchandising, and who receive and ship all the freights by this road, and seven firms engaged in lumbering, who are now, or will be in a few days, shipping from 25,000 to 50,000 feet of lumber daily. I now propose to show the kind of accommodations for doing all this business furnished us by the company owning this road. In manifesting all our freights we must go to Cresson; in receiving freights we must either prepay all freight charges or receive them at Cresson, the Company having NO agent here to attend to their business. As our business with the road must be done at Cresson we may as well show the facilities afforded us by the Company for reaching that point, or indeed any other point east to which business may call us. For our accommodation, or more likely to gather up our spare stamps, we have one passenger train (the Mail) to stop daily. This train goes east at 1.45, P. M. Should business call us eastward at any other time of the day, the Company, in their magnanimity, have interposed no objection to our walking. Freights received at this point are unloaded in the neighborhood of what is supposed to be the station.—a building some twenty feet square and containing a water tank for the accommodation of the Company. There is no person here to look after or take care of the goods thus disposed of, and as we can't tell just when they may arrive it is necessary that we should be on the ground pretty much all the time. Should business require us to travel any, (and though it is almost an impossibility to get from home we are sometimes compelled to go,) and should the weather be unfavorable, as it not unfrequently is in this locality, we must intrude on the hospitality of our neighbors to shelter us until the arrival of the train.

In view of the many difficulties we have been and are now laboring under in regard to accommodations at this point, we thought the Company, in their generosity, would not refuse to stop an additional train or two for our accommodation when business called us east, and for this purpose a petition, signed by some eighty humble individuals who have the misfortune to be located here, was forwarded to the Assistant Superintendent of the Western Divlsion; but judge of our astonishment on receiving a statement to the effect that our petition had been received, and "am sorry to say that the fast time we have to make on trains referred to prohibits us from making any way stops with them." It at once occurred to us that this objection could be remedied by making the time of said trains one minute more, which it seems to us, would be a very small waste of the raw material. Having had the misfortune, however, to be reared in the woods, perhaps we don't understand the value of time as well as do huge monopolies such as the Penn'a Railroad Company.

I make this statement for the information of the Company owning this road, believing they are aware there is such a station on the main line as "Lilly's," but are under the erroneous impression that nobody lives in the neighborhood of it. M.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

—A boy aged nine years, named Charles Winn, of Hyde Park, fell into a coal screen on Friday last and was instantly killed.

—It is reported that there is to be a general strike among the miners of Luzerne, Carbon and Schuylkill counties in a few days.

—A man in Milford, Massachusetts, is making a velocipede with wheels eight feet high. It is intended to make thirty miles an hour.

—The son of a Turkish Pasha and a Mrs. Strong, a New York leader of fashion, are among the recent converts to the Catholic church in Rome.

—A Western Radical journal speaking of President Grant's nomination of negroes to office, says "the Republican party will yet die of the black vomit."

—Every day brings news of more maimed heroes being turned out of office by Grant. He butchers his own soldiers as remorselessly as he did in the Wilderness.

—It is jocosely remarked that every appointment made by Grant takes away from Washington a train-load of 500 passengers—the appointee and 499 applicants.

—An artificial sponge, made by filling india rubber in a fluid state, with bubbles of gas, and allowing it to harden, has just been introduced in England and this country.

—There is an organ grinder at Novara who recently returned from the United States with $20,000 in gold, an amount he had collected in the streets during the last ten or twelve years.

—At Montgomery, Ohio, Thursday, Alonzo C. Mueller was shot dead, while dining with his family, by Abraham Crest, his brother-in-law. They were disputing about a family matter.

—In Franklin county, Maine, the roads are full of snow, and all the traveling is upon runners. The ground has been covered uninterruptedly since the 8th of November, a period of 100 days.

—Michaux, the French velocipede maker and inventer, nearly starved while he was trying to introduce his machines. He now employs five hundred men, and is still unable to meet the demand.

—A railway stove, just patented, has a reservoir of water so situated above it as not to become heated. In case of an accident the shock will throw open a couple of valves, and the fire be extinguished.

—David Trisler, a butcher of Conestoga Centre, was bitten by a dog on Wednesday last, which he had purchased in Lancaster and was taking home tied to his wagon. The dog died an hour or so afterwards.

—A stick of chestnut timber cut at Trumbull, Connecticut, when hewed and squared, measured 24x10 inches, was 28 feet long, and was perfectly sound throughout. It required seven yoke of cattle to draw it from the woods.

—A man in Boston, a few nights since, rode a velocipede (with grooved wheels) upon a tight rope, twenty feet above the heads of his audience, while another man performed antics on a trapeze attached to the velocipede.

—An able-bodied negro died of starvation at Columbus, Ga., recently, the evidence at the inquest showing that he starved rather than work. Congress should appoint an investigating committee to inquire into this Ku Klux outrage.

—Jacob Kuntz was killed by lightning last Thursday afternoon in his father's barn in Salisbury township, Lancaster county.—He was standing between his father and another brother on the barn floor, neither of whom were injured.

—Two daughters of Mr. Ochsenheiser, of East Mauch Chunk, were kindling a fire the other morning when they thoughtlessly poured coal oil on the wood, which, igniting, set fire to the clothing of the younger sister, burning her fatally.

—A New York physician reports a curious case of a dog, which had just died, having fresh blood passed into the carotid. The dead animal was revived, stood on his feet, wagged his tail and lived over twelve hours, when he died again.

—A Mississippi editor and justice of the peace married a couple in 1858, divorced them in 1860, married the man to another woman in 1861, married the woman to another man in 1862, and last week he remarried the original couple.

—Mrs. Bedford, mother of Dr. Bedford, died at Waverly, Luzerne county, the other day, in the 96th year of her age. She was a participant in the bloody scenes of massacre when the Wyoming Valley was laid waste by Butler and Brandt and their savage followers.

—Captain D. A. Moore, of the Sixty-first New York Regiment (who lost a leg in the seven days' fight before Richmond,) has lost the Post office at Columbia, S. C., to which President Grant has appointed Charles H. Wilder, an ex-slave, who is scarcely able to read or write.

—A colored man, his wife, his wife's sister, and a baby fourteen months old were burned to death near New Road Station, South Carolina, on the night of the 14th ult. Their charred remains were found next day in the smouldering ruins of the house in which they had lived.

—While Judge Archer, of Marshall, Indiana, was removing some boxes from a shelf one day this week, a mouse jumped out of one of them and into the mouth of the Judge, and started directly down his throat. The Judge had hard work to stop him, and was considerably scared.

—Van Wyck, the famous New York surgeon, warns the public against the use of the velocipede. He says the severe jar of the small, hard seat, produces disease of the prostrate gland, and if young men wish to preserve their manhood they should cease the use of the velocipede.

—Several men who wrote to the President in favor of the appointment of friends have been astonished at receiving unsolicited commisions themselves. The mystery was solved by the fact that they closed their letters by saying "I have the honor to *subscribe* myself," etc., it being the rule to give all subscribers something.

—A more astonishing musical prodigy than Mozart is little Susie Medbury, of Baltic, Massachusetts. Before she could speak words, when but ten months old, she would sing entire tunes correctly. At two and a half years old she sang publicly before large audiences, and now, at four years of age, she plays upon the piano or cabinet organ with marvelous talent.

—The finer sensibilities of the good people of Lewistown were entertained the other day by witnessing the *sale for rent* of the household effects of an old man named John Brown, even to the bed on which rested the time worn limbs of himself and wife. So says the *True Democrat*.

—Some time since an account was published of the sleeping man at the Bicetre Hospital. He died on the 12th ult, having slept there seven months and three days. On the morning of his death he woke up and swallowed a pint of chocolate, also the same quantity of broth and some wine.

—At Omaha a man named Hale has been arrested for inhumanly treating his niece, a girl of fifteen. The City Marshal found the girl handcuffed, chained to a stake, and her hands tied high above her head, in which condition she had been half the day. She had also been unmercifully whipped.

—A resident of Treasure City, in the White Pine mining region, died recently, and a man was hired to dig his grave. When the funeral cortege arrived at the spot they were informed by the grave digger that he had struck a splendid lead, and had staked off a claim; and he refused to allow the body to be buried in the hole he had dug.

—Two new styles of velocipede, which conflict with no existing patent, are reported from Worcester, Mass. One of these is to run entirely by friction, and the other, with common foot paddles, enables the operator to make a mile a minute, or thereabouts, each tread on the treadles giving the driving wheels three revolutions.

—A few weeks ago a colored brother induced a young white girl, aged about seventeen, to elope with him from Petroleum Centre. They went to Titusville, where, by directions of her mother, the girl was arrested, but afterwards escaped. The negro eluded the officers, stole a horse and made off, but was pursued and captured, and is now in jail at Franklin.

—On Friday afternoon last, as three boys were playing with a pistol at Oakdale Station, about twelve miles from Pittsburg, on the Panhandle railroad, the third boy accidenally shot his companions—two brothers named Leickley—killing one and severely wounding the other. The pistol was charged with three large shot, each of which took effect.

—Isaac Harden and Jesse Williams and four horses were instantly killed by a stroke of lightning on the farm of William A. Cunningham, three miles from Martinsville, in Morgan county, Indiana, during the storm of Wednesday evening. Six teams were plowing in the same field, and when the crash came all the horses ran away from fright, so that those who escaped the bolt of lightning were more or less injured in their flight.

—The following simple method of destroying that fatal enemy to our most valuable fruit, the curculio, we clip from an exchange: "As soon as the blossoms have fallen off, take some straw, and placing it on some coals in an old pan or bucket, give the trees a complete smoking by holding it under them while the dew is yet on. Repeat this in the course of a week. This repeated two or three times will not fail to insure a good crop of fruit."

—Last week a negro woman living in Bourbon county, Ky., deliberately murdered one of her children by striking it on the head and breast with a club, and then threw it over the fence into a garden where it was found shortly afterward. When asked why she did it she heartlessly replied that she had too many of them anyhow. She has not been arrested, but it is hardly possible that such inhuman attrocity will be allowed to go unpunished.

—Mrs. Diana Vies, a widow lady who lives near Nashville, Tennessee, is a hundred and fourteen years of age, and is still hale and vigorous. She rides on horseback, and does much work. She has been married three times, and has over four hunred descendants living. Each of her husbands served in the revolutionary war, for which she draws a pension. She is living with her daughter, Mrs. Sawyer, who is now only ninety, but thinks she too may live to a good old age.

—In return for the sum of one dollar, Commodore Vanderbilt has given all his property on Staten Island to his eldest son William. The property embraces large areas of land, which have been permitted to remain in an undeveloped condition. The Islanders are much elated at the report that these lands are now to be disposed of in lots by Mr. William Vanderbilt to persons who will improve, and in other ways aid in the material progress and growth of Richmond county.

—At Columbus, Ohio, a few nights ago, Arthur Duport, while performing a double trapez act with his brother, at the Gaieties Theatre, fell a distance of nearly twenty feet. He was hanging head downwards when he commenced to fall, but turned in his descent so as to light on his hip. He struck on a piano in the orchestra, splitting the top in pieces, but jumped up and turned a hand spring before he left the stage, to the surprise of the audience, who thought he was surely kill.

—Boston's vicinage was shocked into a lively state of excitement the other afternoon by a very positive and unmistakable tremor in the earth and thunder in the air, which suggested earthquake at once. The localities affected were Brookline, Hingham, Stoughton, Canton, Dedham and South Dedham. It occurred at nearly three o'clock with a heavy report and a vibratory sensation, which did not last more than three seconds. The crockery ware shook in the closets, and the glass in the windows. The weight and duration of the shock was heaviest at Dedham.

THE HUMAN FAMILY is so numerous that a birth and a death occur every moment. Every second a child is born; ever second some one dies. The prevalence of sickness in the world may be realized in Dr. J. C. Ayer's Laboratory, where medicines are made for all mankind. It would scarcely seem that there are throats enough to swallow the doses he issues daily.—Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ague Cure, and Cherry Pectoral by the thousand gallons and Ayer's Pills literally by the ton. But they must all be wanted, or he could not make such quantities for so many years.—*Northfield Telegraph*.

"THE HOUSE WE LIVE IN."

Space forbids our speaking of the bones, muscles, lungs, brain, nerves, skin, etc. But consider for a moment that the average amount of blood in an adult is thirty pounds, or about one-fifth of the body's weight. At each beat of the heart two and a half ounces of blood are thrown out of it; one hundred and seventy-five ounces per minute; six hundred and fifty-six pounds per hour; seven and three-fourth tons per day. All the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes, and distributes the nutritive principle to every texture and the source of every secretion. Now, if the blood is weak and impure the danger of incurring disease is imminent. This is certain to be its condition, more or less, at this period of the year. And just here we are admonished of the superior advantages of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS for cleansing and renovating the blood. This it will always do, and also prevent any disease arising from impure blood, because it removes the cause. Begin at once to purify your blood with this great tonic, and thus ward off disease before it entrenches itself in your system.

OUR NEW FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE!!

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, either for Family use or Manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellences is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE, which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor, or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

The machine in question is SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE and BEAUTIFUL. It is quiet, light running, and CAPABLE OF PERFORMING A RANGE AND VARIETY OF WORK never before attempted upon a single Machine, using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, &c., are NOVEL and PRACTICAL, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.

New designs of the Unique, Useful and Popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea, however, can at best be conveyed through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival Machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly. Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where Machines will be cheerfully exhibited and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
458 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 1106 CHESTNUT STREET.

☞ O. T. ROBERTS, Agent for Ebensburg and vicinity, keeps these Machines constantly for sale at his store on High street. The public are respectfully invited to call and see them in operation. Instructions given free. Machines sold at city prices. NO FREIGHT CHARGED. Also, Singer's Needles, Oil, Silk and Cotton always on hand. [aug 20.-1y.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—It is conceded by the most eminent medical men, that the blood is the fruitful parent of disease, by serving as a vehicle through which noxious substances contaminate the flesh by absorption.

The fœtid contents of the bowels, if long retained by constipation, are often taken up by the veins or absorbents. Various morbid products, such as pus and sames of unhealthy ulcers, occasionally find their way into the blood vessels, which result is seated cases of Scrofula or King's Evil, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Eruptive and Cutaneous Diseases of the Skin, Enlargement of the Glands, Pains in the Head, Sides and Back, St. Vitus' Dance, Pleurisy, Dizziness, Tumors, Griping and Cholic Pains, &c., all of which diseases readily yield to the powerful influence of Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier, which searches out all the vile humors and distempers, leaving the blood in a pure and healthy conditions.

The many valuable ingredients of which the Blood Purifier is composed being adapted to each other strictly according to the laws of chemical science, makes it one of the most valuable alteratives and system renovators of the present age, and its success as a great medicine must increase so long as disease so long as disease continues to vex the soul of man.

THE leading paper of the Northwest, the "WISCONSIN," Milwaukie, gets off some very good things, among the latest of which we extract the following:

AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE.—One of the most popular medicines of the day is Hoofland's German Bitters, which is designed to keep the stomach and liver in a healthy condition. The Bitters is prepared without the use of intoxicating Liquors, and if a person desires to drink liquor under the fashionable name of Bitters, he had best apply for something else than Hoofland's. Druggists tell us that the sale of this article is large, and is continually on the increase,—that all who use it are pleased with its excellent qualities, and that they could not think of keeping store without it. In case of debility or prostration of the system, Hoofland's German Bitters will be found an excellent article, as well as for Dyspepsia.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with PURE Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, etc., making a preparation of rare medicinal value. The Tonic is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some Alcoholic Stimulant is required. Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa. Sold everywhere by Druggists and others. [ap.22.]

DON'T BE MAKING "RYE"

ABOUT BAD BREAD & CAKES

BUT BUY YOUR

FLOUR

FROM

M. L. OATMAN,

Who sells the BEST BRANDS

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE

—AT—

BUCK'S MILLS, Alleghany Township.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general that he has just opened at Buck's Mills a large and superb stock of seasonable merchandise, consisting of all kinds of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, FURNITURE, HARDWARE, and all other articles usually kept in a country store.

☞ Having paid cash for my goods I am determined to dispose of them either for cash, lumber or country produce at as low prices as like goods can be bought from any dealer in the county. A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited. WM. J. BUCK.

Buck's Mills, April 22, 1869. tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale a HOUSE and FOUR ACRES OF GROUND, with Stable, Outbuildings, a Stone Spring House, a lot of choice apple and cherry trees and a well of excellent water on the premises. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises in Carrolltown borough. RACHEL BENDER.

Cambria Freeman.

THURSDAY, : : : MAY 6, 1869.

TAKE NOTICE!

We have sent to S. B. M'Cormick, Esq., for collection, a list of persons in Johnstown and at Conemaugh station who owe us for one year's subscription and upward, and for advertising, etc. We have also placed in the hands of William H. Sechler, Esq., the names of those who are indebted to us in the same way at Summerhill, Wilmore, Somman, Hemlock, Cresson, Summit, Gallitzin, Newry, Tyrone, &c., and with Messrs. Oatman & Shoemaker we have left similar lists for Ebensburg and vicinity, Carrolltown, Plottville, Fallen Timber, St. Augustine, Chest Springs, Loretto, and a few other points.—With Mr. T. I. McKiernan, Altoona, a list of persons owing us in that vicinity may be found. In all these cases we urge prompt payment, as we need money very much to purchase new type and for other wants of as fully urgent a character. The collector's commission is all that will be added to any of these bills, and even that will be remitted where the party pays for the present year as well as his previous indebtedness. For instance, the man who owes for two years' subscription can pay for three by remitting $6, and the man who is indebted for one year can settle for two by paying $4. We hope that all persons in arrears will meet the demand at once in the proper spirit and that we may never hereafter be forced to appeal to delinquents through the columns of our paper. So mote it be.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

EBENSBURG AND CRESSON RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, April 26, 1869, trains on this road will run as follows:

LEAVE EBENSBURG—

At 7.40 A. M., connecting with Philadelphia Express and Pittsburgh Express West and Southern Express East.

At 7.10 P. M., connecting with Phila. Express East and Mail Train West.

LEAVE CRESSON—

At 9.20 A. M., or on departure of Pittsburgh Express West.

At 8.28 P. M., or on departure of Phila. Express East.

☞The time of departure of the morning train will be as above given on all days except Mondays, when the train will leave at 5.15, A. M., in order to connect with the Day Express East, the Southern Express not running on that morning.

WAYSIDE PRUNINGS AND PENCILINGS.—A man by the name of Emrick, residing in Allegheny township, Somerset county, hung himself not long since.

From all parts of the State, without any exception, the accounts of the growing wheat crop is of the most encouraging character.

The house and barn, with all its contents, of Mrs. Reader, near Hustontown, Fulton county, was destroyed by fire on Sunday week.

Mrs. Mowry, an aged lady of Juniata township, Bedford county, was recently drowned in the Raystown branch of the Juniata river.

Michael Warmouth, of Huntingdon county, was killed, on the 23d ult., by being struck on the head by a pole, at the raising of a shed at a brick yard in Bedford county.

See card of Dr. John Fry, Dentist, who has just come from Latrobe, Westmoreland county, and set up in Johnstown. He has strong recommendations appended to his advertisement.

Jacob M. Barnett, of Coaldale, Bedford county, was so seriously injured by a fall of rock and coal in the Wigton mine, on Saturday, that his life is despaired of. His breast was severely crushed.

The barn, shed, warehouse, etc., with their contents, including four horses, two cows, a lot of grain, groceries, etc., the property of Daniel Welty, at Hannahstown, Westmoreland county, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning of last week.

The first ice cream of the season was served at the saloon of Mrs. H. C. Devine, on Tuesday evening last, and as Mrs. D. understands how to manufacture this palatable delicacy, we have no doubt it was excellent. We hope to see Mrs. Devine liberally patronized the coming summer.

Among the School Directors drawn hither to attend the Convention on Tuesday last, we were glad to greet our editorial brethren, Capt. Woodruff, of the Johnstown *Democrat*, and Col. Swank, of the *Tribune*, both of whom did us the honor of a pop visit. Always glad to welcome such visitors.

A "man and brother" of the African persuasion, named Wm. Clark, has been committed to the Indiana jail, charged with stealing bacon and relieving a wagon of groceries, boots and other commodities, not long since. He is also supposed to be the individual who stole Brother Sansom's thanksgiving turkey. Put him through.

Since the advent of May we have had snow, sleet, hail, rain, frost and chilling blasts, but scarcely one streak of warm sunshine or any other evidence of joyous Spring time has cheered us with its presence.—Planting has been delayed by the inclemency of the weather, and everybody is finding fault with the shabby conduct of the weather clerk.

An old lady named Mrs. Tiley, mother of Wm. Tiley, Esq., of Hemlock, a woman weighing over 200 pounds, fell down a flight of stairs at the residence of Mr. Michael Quartz, in this place, on this (Wednesday) morning, and received injuries of a very painful character. It is not yet known to what extent she has suffered internally, but there is reason to hope that her injuries will not prove fatal, at least.

No gathering in this place of such brief duration ever brought so much "aid and comfort" to the printer as the school directors' convention on Tuesday. The greenbacks literally piled in upon us for a short time, and had the inundation continued throughout the day we would certainly have been a fit subject for Barnum, (i. e. a rich printer.) Thank you, gentlemen, one and all who did the fair thing so genteelly.

The question is often asked, "Have we a Street Commissioner?" In some of the streets lumber and other obstructions may be seen in the gutters—many of the alleys are full of dirt and filth—piles of ashes and dirt yet remain on the streets, while huge stones may be seen scattered along High street, as well as on the street leading from the Square to the Court House. Let us have clean streets and clean alleys.

On Monday evening last, a workman on the P. R. R., at Conemaugh Furnace Station, went to the Conemaugh river to catch a few fish for his breakfast. Whilst enjoying himself catching some of the finny tribe, he perceived something glittering in the bed of the river. His curiosity led him to the spot to make an examination, and to his astonishment he found two hundred and thirty five dollars, in five and twenty dollar gold pieces. When the money was placed there, by whom, and under what circumstances is a mystery. So says the Greensburg *Democrat*.

We are told that it scarcely required ten minutes after the organization of the school directors' convention, on Tuesday afternoon, to attend to all the business that called them together. The present efficient County Superintendent, T. J. Chapman, Esq., was re-elected without a dissenting voice, no other candidate for the office being named in the convention. A motion to increase the salary from $1,000 to $1,200 was lost by a vote of 61 to 27. No one better fitted by nature and education for the position than Mr. Chapman could have been chosen, and we congratulate him not so much on his election as on the fact that it was accomplished without any opposition. "Crow, Chapman, crow!"

Huntingdon county seems to be infested with thieves, and as the disease is contagious and Cambria county near enough to catch it, it would be as well to guard against its ravages in time. Two men were relieved of some forty dollars on the highway, two horses, buggy, saddle and bridle were stolen, but afterwards recovered, a store was broken into and some forty dollars appropriated, sixteen hams disappeared between dark and daylight, and some $800 worth of goods, stolen from Johnston & Wattson, were found hidden among the rocks, about a mile above Huntingdon. All these thefts occurred within a week or two and at different places, but thus far no arrests have been made.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.—The following Deeds and Assignments have been left for record at the office of James Griffin, Esq., Register, during the week ending May 1st:

Jacob Grumling to Geo. Grumling—98 acres and 80 perches in Richland township, April 1, 1869, ... $1,000.

Jacob Grumling, Adm'r, to Geo. Grumling—100 ac's in Richland tp., Apr. 6, '69, $1,250.

David H. Davis and wife to Jos. Schuler—lot in Conemaugh bor., April 10, '69, ... $900.

Dr. H. Yeagley and wife and James Morley and wife to David H. Davis—lot in Conemaugh borough, June 26, 1866, ... $110.

Henry C. Christy and wife to Andrew J. Christy—lot and half lot in Loretto borough, March 31, 1869, ... $650.

E. F. Hodges and wife to Bartley Hoy—lot in Taylor township, Dec. 27, 1867, ... $275.

John Blair, Sheriff, to L. Schroth—3 acres in Carrolltown, March 11, 1868, ... $530

John Enig and wife to John Zern—32 acres and 39 per. in Carroll tp, April 3, '69, $360.

James Coleman and wife, John Louden and wife, and Andrew Biddle and wife, to Peter McAleer—312 acres and 105 perches in Clearfield township, March 29, 1869, ... $3,300.

Johnstown Manufacturing Co. to Charles P. L. Roberts—lot in Murrayville, January 20, 1869, ... $200.

Geo. M. Reade, Adm'r, to John M'Cormick—96 acres and 59 perches in Blacklick township, Feb. 26, 1869, ... $569.

A. A. Barker and wife to Abram Makin—2 lots in Belsano, April 12, 1864, ... $450.

Rt. Rev. M. Domenec to Joseph Dailey—lot and improvements in Conemaugh borough, March 26, 1869, ... $2,200.

Daniel McLaughlin and wife to John McMath—lot and improvements in Johnstown borough, February 15, 1867, ... $350.

John McMath and wife to Rose F. McGuire—lot and improvements in Johnstown, March 14, 1869, ... $500.

John Beam and wife to Henry Shaffer—lot and improvements in Johnstown bor., April 28, 1869, ... $1,038.

Jacob Fronheiser and wife to W. W. Walters—lot and improvements in Johnstown, April 28, 1869, ... $1,800.

David Schnably and wife to Jos. Bumgardner—131 acres and 71 perches and improvements in Richland twp., March 31, 1869, ... $4,220.

Geo. Carrel and wife to Anthony Carrel—lot in Johnstown, April 13, 1869, ... $400.

Louis Baumer and wife to Jacob Widman—lot and improvements in Conemaugh borough, April 30, 1069, ... $2,600.

Gotleib Lossinger and wife to Christian Kunkel—lot and improvements in Johnstown borough, April 1, 1869, ... $2,000.

Isaac A. Beisel and wife to Edward Reighard—113 acres and 134 perches in Croyle twp., January 26, 1869, ... $500.

E. Reighard and wife to I. A. Beissel—88 ac. and 80 per. in Croyle tp., Jan. 26, 1869, $500.

Solomon Boyer to Martin Custer—32 acres and 100 per. in Richland tp., Apr. 8, '69, $359.

John W. Griffith and wife to Mrs. Sarah Davis—lot and improvements in Ebensburg, May 1, 1869, ... $1,000.

George W. Pringle and wife to Valentine Maltzi—30 acres, partly in Wilmore borough and partly in Summerhill township, March 31, 1869, ... $750.

LIST OF JURORS.—We append below the names of the Grand and Traverse Jurors drawn to serve at the next term of Court, commencing on the first Monday in June:

GRAND JURORS.—John Thompson, jr., Foreman, Ebensburg; James J Kaylor, Alleghany township; Samuel W Blough, Abner Griffith, Conemaugh township; John H Douglass, Clearfield township; James R Cooper, Croyle twp; Joseph Long, sr, Cambria twp; Nicholas Freidhoff, Conemaugh borough; John Hogue, Simon Scroth, Augustine Walters, Carrolltown; John Grant, Michael Helsel, John Hamilton, John Phillips, George Repp, Johnstown: David Davis, Jackson twp; Patrick Hogan, Millville; Geo B Stineman, David Varner, Richland twp; Leonard Boyer, Amos Cover, Taylor township; Samuel McGough, Washington twp; David Hamilton, Yoder twp.

TRAVERSE JURORS, FIRST WEEK.—Blacklick twp: James White; Clearfield twp: Jas Adams, E R Dunegan, David Ryan; Conemaugh twp: Aaron Berkey, John Noon, Charles Von Leunen; Carroll twp: James Cunningham, John Eager, Jacob Sharbaugh; Cambria twp: Jos Elig, Hugh Edwards, Christian Fulmer: Chest Springs borough: S M Douglass; Chest twp: Adolphus Libby; Ebensburg borough: William Clement, Evan Griffith, Charles Owens; East Conemaugh borough: John T Cooney; Gallitzin twp: Francis J Christy, Thos Hogue; Jackson twp: Wm Brown, James Hunt; Johnstown borough: John Arthurs, jr, Joseph Crouse, Jas Cecker, Thomas Gore, Joseph Hesiop, sr, Jacob Hill, John Litz, Hugh Maloy, Wm Patton, George Peak, John Shearer; Millville borough: Jacob Custer; Munster: John Farren; Richland twp: George Conrod, Henry Vail: Susquehanna twp: Elias Driskill, Aug Kirkpatrick, Albert M'Combie; Summerhill twp: John L Hess, Thomas M'Connell; Taylor twp: Nelson Griffith, Samuel Nailor, jr; Washington twp: John Hamilton, James A Statler; Yoder twp: Lazarus Reigle.

TRAVERSE JURORS, SECOND WEEK.—Alleghany twp: Valentine Bishop, Patrick Donahoe, Henry Little; Blacklick twp: Abram Makin, Jos A Mardis, Clearfield twp: Thos Adams, jr, D A Clark; Carroll: James Douglass, Mich'l Nagle; Cambria twp: Patrick Farren, Richard Gittings, Aloysius Martz, John T Tibbott; Cambria borough: Joseph Gates; Chest Springs borough: John Conrad, jr; Croyle twp: Elisha Plummer, Daniel Stutzman; Conemaugh twp: Henry R Shaffer; East Conemaugh borough: Leonard Kist, Daniel Prisgle; Gallitzin: David Watt; Johnstown: Elijah Butler, Joshua Carpenter, Samuel Doubt, jr, George Englebaugh, John H. Fisher, John Gore, Reuben Haynes, Henry Kratzer, James H. Mitchell; Jackson twp: Thomas Davis; Munster: Jas A Brown; Milville: Arthur Doran, Levi Horuberger, Saml Young; Prospect: Wm Bailey, John Lewis; Richland: Henry Brewn, Saml Gardner; Summitville borough: James W Condon, Henry Hughes; Susquehanna: John Manion; Washington: Warner Bender, Wm McDermitt, Geo W Bender, Wm Tiley; Wilmore: John M'Colpan; Yoder: Jacob Sech.

FRESH AND PALATABLE.—Mr. A. H. Faller will receive to-day or to-morrow a lot of cabbage, onions, radishes, fresh fish, etc., and those who wish to indulge in luxuries of the kind will do well to call around and make their purchases. Mr. F. intends to keep our people supplied with fruits, fish and vegetables of all kinds, at low prices. We bespeak for him a liberal patronage.

LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.—We have been favored with a few advance sheets of a new work from the prolific and entertaining pen of Edward A. Pollard, author of the "Lost Cause," entitled "The *Life of Jefferson* Davis, with a Secret History of the Southern Conspiracy," and which is about to be issued by the National Publishing Company, No. 26 South Seventh street, Philadelphia. Mr. Pollard is recognized as a historian of rare merit, and having had the most intimate intercourse with Mr. Davis throughout the late rebellion, and having been "behind the scenes" and witnessed the entire workings of the Confederate government, his "Life of Davis" cannot fail to prove truthful, instructive, entertaining, and in many respects startling. The subject matter is treated temperately and without prejudice, and the work is neither an apology for or contemner of the acts of the rebel leaders. It is a plain history, pleasantly narrated, of facts and incidents which every man would be the wiser for knowing. The work will be sold only by subscription, and agents are wanted in every county. Address National Publishing Company, as above.

CHILD DESERTION.—From the last Johnstown *Tribune* we clip the following item of local news: A woman hailing from Wilmore, with a small baby in her arms, called at the house of a resident of Conemaugh borough one day last week, and, upon pretense that she was about to rent a house in Johnstown, left the baby in the care of the mistress of the household, promising to return when she had succeeded in her object. She did return, and, on some other pretense, again left. She has not yet called for her child, which has temporarily been given to a kind-hearted but childless woman for safe keeping. The heartless mother we learn is unmarried and the mother of two other children. The father of the deserted babe is said to be a resident of Wilmore. We suggest that it is the duty of the officers of the law to look after the guilty parents and provide for the welfare of the child.

ROLL OF HONOR.—A few of the following names were unintentionally omitted by the compositor last week, and the others paid the amounts credited to them so nearly on time that we deem it but just to acknowledge the fact in this way. This, however, is positively the last list of the kind that will be published this year:

Hemlock—William Brown, George Karnes, each $2. Johnstown—Jacob R. Stiffler, Thos. McKiernan, each $1. Callitzin—Jerome Dawson, James P. Murray, Richard Denny, each $2. Summit—Joseph Criste, Henry Hughes, John Sharbaugh, John Egar, each $2. Wilmore—Henry Walters, John M'Colgan, each $2. Conemaugh—R. Zane, John T. Cooney, each $2. Munster—Thomas Sargent, over paid last volume, 92c. Loretto—F. X. Haid, Joseph Hogue, each $2. Carrolltown—Peter Cain, J C Eckenrode, each $2. St. Augustine—John H. Douglass, $2.

"WHAT shocking bad weather for the new month of May,"
Is the remark that greets us fully ten times a day,
As it falls from the lips of mortals chilled thro',
Who declare that such weather they ne'er before knew—
Yet all the while hastening Spring goods to buy
From Shoemaker & Co., whom no one need try
To surpass in extent and beauty of stock,
Whether in goods for pantaloons, coat, vest or frock;
And who never yet have been nor do not intend
To be undersold in prices by foe man or friend;
And on this broad platform they always will stand,
And welcome kind patrons with money in hand.

"FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF THE COUNTRYMEN."—That's not G. Washington, for he's dead. But it is Oak Hall, the big Clothing House at Sixth and Market streets, Philadelphia. In war times it took strong hold upon the affections of the people, because it kept as near as possible to old prices; and in peace it increases its popularity by the excellence and ever increasing cheapness of its clothing; but it is enthroned in the hearts of the "countrymen" because country trade is its speciality.

IF YOU intend to build a house, repair a house, paint a house, or even whitewash one, you can buy all the material you need, except the whitewash, and buy it as cheap as anywhere else, from Geo. Huntley, who keeps a full stock of building hardware and paints and puts up the spouting when the house is complete. If you don't intend to do any of these things, at least buy your groceries, and such hardware, tinware, and cutlery as you need, from Mr. Huntley, and you will always get the worth of your money.

NEW SIGN.—John J. Murphy & Co., in the Houston House, Johnsiown, have just put up a very attractive sign at their store door, which is a sign that they have a great variety of dry goods inside. They have just laid in a new stock of carpets, coverlets, blankets, etc. Also, any quantity of dry goods, dress goods, fancy goods and notions. Besides, they sell cheaper than the cheapest; and keep better goods than the best, and are the cleverest of clever men. Don't fail to call and don't fail to buy something.

RIGHT DRESS.—It is right to dress, and it is right to go to L. Cohen & Brother's New York Clothing Hall, Main street, Johnstown, and buy the right kind of a dress or suit, for a man or boy, at their popular clothing store. You will find them kind and clever men, and willing to oblige by attention and cheap sales. You can't miss getting bargains if you go to L. Cohen & Brother.

JAMES J. MURPHY.—Jno. J. Murphy & Co. keep a dry goods store on Main street, but when you want James J. Murphy you must hunt up the Star Clothing Store, on Clinton street, where you will find a great supply of ready-made clothing and furnishing goods for men and boys. He keeps hats and caps and all kinds of men's and boys' wearing apparel, cheap and good.

ARRIVING.—The various large and small boxes which have been unloaded in front of C. T. Roberts' jewelry and notion emporium, within the past few days is evidence sufficient that the stock of goods he was buying in the Eastern cities has come to hand. A grand opening of things useful and beautiful is now going on at his establishment—all worth seeing and buying.

FORTUNES TOLD.—Mr. Leopold Mayer still continues to give away dry goods at the Opera House, on Main street, Johnstown. We consider Mr. Mayer one of the kindest, politest, honestest and obligingest man in town. If you want dry goods, fancy goods, dress goods, hoops, ribbons, lace, everything, go to Mayer's store. Spring fashions just arrived.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Very few things can be asked for at the store of R. R. Davis that cannot be supplied from his mammoth assortment, but in the way of boots, shoes and gaiters he has a stock that has never been surpassed in this market, and he defies competition in prices. Take a look at them.

Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, May 3, 1869.

Mr. Editor—Your former correspondent, "Tip," has expressed to me a desire of withdrawing from the campaign of writing for your paper, and wished me to take his place. As I will have some leisure now, I will try my hand at a letter once a week.

"Tip" said something about a big window last week, but neither he or your typesetter mixed it up so that no one could tell what church was meant. I do know that "Tip," was mixed some last week. Poor fellow! he has had a good deal of trouble of late, and I think it is no wonder that he would be cloudy in his statement about the big window. Upon inquiry I learn that the window to which he referred was the front window of St. Joseph's German Catholic church. It will be placed just above the door, or entrance, and is twenty-eight feet high and eight feet wide. There is not a thousand feet of lumber in the window, but it took a thousand feet of rough boards to make it. There was a good deal of waste in the lumber, owing to the carved work. This church, when completed, will be the largest edifice of the kind in Johnstown. It is one hundred and twenty feet long by sixty feet wide, and will be thirty-three feet high, above the mason work, to the eave, and the apex of the roof will be thirty feet above that.

Well, as announced in the papers, there was an examination of teachers in Johnstown last Thursday and one in Conemaugh last Friday, and as I was present at both of them, and stood an examination, I know something about them. In Johnstown there was about forty teachers examined, and it is admitted on all hands that, if grammar is excepted, it was the poorest examination ever held here—that is, the answers of the teachers was the poorest. Still, it did not appear to make much difference, as the worst ones, including myself, got schools. I do not wish to be understood as saying that the teachers could not answer the questions asked—I only say that they did not. I missed questions myself that I should have answered. The day was dull and the teachers seemed to partake of the features of the weather. From the examination the audience learned that Gen. Burgoyne surrendered in Mexico—that there are eighteen States in this Union—that Pennsylvania was settled in 1862—that Siberia was in Africa, and a very warm country at that—that the Atlantic ocean lies west of Australia, and-so-forth. The teachers that held State and professional certificates, and strangers as well as our own, all seemed about alike, so that no one could laugh at the rest.

In Conemaugh borough the answers were a little better, but not as good as the superintendent desired. I feel assured that the teachers can do better, but as they get schools at any rate, it does not make any *differ* whether they answer well or not.

I cannot recall the names of the teachers of Johnstown borough. In Conemaugh the teachers are: Jacob A. Harrold, John W. Trabert, Mr. Wallace, of Pittsburgh, and Miss Mary Griffin. All the schools commence to-day.

The weather is quite wet and cold here, and if it clears up soon, frost may be expected. A large quantity of rain fell during the last few days and the waters are quite swollen.

I believe that Hon. Geo. Taylor, President Judge of this district was here lately, looking after a suitable place for a building to hold our courts in, but I am not certain that anything has been decided on. There will be both trouble and expense about establishing the district court that was not thought of before the bill was asked for. If once established, though, the court will answer a good purpose.

I took a walk, with some others, on last Sunday to the Fifth and Sixth Wards, across the iron bridge, which is free on that day, and I was astonished to witness the improvements on that side of the river. The authorities are laying water-pipes along every street. Water street is filled up with cinders obtained at the rolling mill, from the bridge to the foot of Yoder hill, and not less than fifty houses have been put up on that side since last fall, when I was last over. The filling up of Water street is a good improvement, as it used to overflow with water or ice every time the river rose. The iron bridge is a solid structure about a hundred yards long and is an ornament to the people going by.

I see bills or posters up about town offering one hundred dollars reward for the recovery of some six hundred dollars which a citizen of Philadelphia lost in our town last week.

There has been a considerable influx of teachers into our two boroughs this Spring from other places, on the principle, I suppose, that a *change* of *pasture* is *good* for *sheep*. It is not for want of native talents, for there is some well educated teachers in Johnstown. But I must close.

Your's till next week. ROB ROY.

CARROLLTOWN, May 3, 1869.

Editor Freeman—As your correspondent from this thriving little village has become somewhat irregular of late, and as it is a simple act of justice to your many and intelligent readers hereaway, that we should be represented more frequently in your columns, I have imposed upon myself the task of furnishing your excellent journal with a semi-occasional letter, promising it with the request that, as I have never heretofore attempted to write for a newspaper, you will be kind enough to correct errors, and present my ideas in readable shape.

In the matter of new improvements a large and commodious Convent building is now in process of erection, and when completed will be occupied by a branch of the Sisterhood of the Benedictine order. This edifice is located adjacent to the church building, and will be an ornament to our growing village. Mr. Frederick Snyder has also commenced the erection of a large and elegant dwelling house adjoining the hotel property of Mr. Schroth. Its dimensions are 30 by 50 feet, two stories in height. A number of minor improvements are likewise being made, and from present indications I doubt not but that in size and importance our town will ere long compare favorably with the ancient village of Ebensburg.

Our city fathers have contracted for the building of a "lock-up," to be completed by the 4th of July. The citizens of this community are proverbially peaceable and our own requirements do not call for a building of this kind, but obstreperous visitors from other places occasionally interrupt the general peace and good order of the neighborhood, and as a consequence we must be prepared for them in the future.

The weather for some time previous to the latter part of last week was very favorable for farm work, and was taken advantage of by our farmers. The impression prevails that the severe frosts of last week did not seriously endanger any of the young crops.

As an introductory my letter has already assumed considerable length, and hoping to find news of a more general and interesting character for the next I will conclude by subscribing myself BUZ FUS.

HON. HARRY WHITE arrived in our town to-day, (Wednesday.)

NEW CLOTHING.—Leopold & Brother have just returned from the East with a stock of new and fashionable made-up clothing, which they propose to sell very reasonable. They have men's and boys' clothing and furnishing goods, trunks, umbrellas, underclothing, etc., etc. Their late invoice is chiefly for summer wear, though they still keep heavy goods. Please give them a call and look at the late style of hats, etc., when in Johnstown.

MAY.—This may be the month of May, but the weather thus far don't seem to be impressed with the fact. It may be as well, however, May or no May, to bear in mind that V. S. Barker's spring stock is ample in quantity, excellent in quality, endless in variety, and not to be undersold in price.—All things wearable and eatable are comprised in Vallie's stock.

MY WIFE'S CHOICE, AND THE WHOLE family prefer it. Mrs S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING, (*in one bottle*). Every Druggist sells it Price one dollar.

SHOW CARDS.—Nelson Taylor still paints show cards above Benton and Wayne's hardware store, on Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa. The best painting in town done here. 8t.

MARRIED,

THOMAS—M'CONISTY.—On Tuesday, May 4th, at St. Augustine, by Rev. E. Burns, Mr. MARTIN THOMAS, of Chest township, and Miss SUSAN M'CONISTY, of Clearfield township.

Our friend Martin is the youngest of six brothers, all of whom are now hitched in matrimonial harness and every one of whom is a subscriber to the FREEMAN. The man who will do two such praiseworthy acts as subscribing for his county paper and taking unto himself a wife within as many months deserves to be happy and prosperous, and we sincerely hope that Martin and his amiable young bride may be abundantly blessed in both these particulars. They have the best wishes of the printer for a long life of uninterrupted happiness, and that may be considered a big thing with which to commence housekeeping.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE!—Having been appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT WILLIAMS, late of Cambria township, deceased, the subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent that payment must be made to him without delay, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM LARIMER,
Cambria Tp., May 6, 1869. 6t. Executor.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.—The well known and valuable BURKE FARM, located in Summerhill township, Cambria county, one a half miles from Wilmore station, and containing 249 ACRES, in good condition, well fenced and having thereon erected a dwelling house and other necessary buildings, together with two splendid orchards and no lack of excellent water, is offered for sale on moderate terms and easy payments. For further information apply to or address,
J. McGONIGLE.
Hemlock, Pa. R. R., May 6, 1869.-tf.
SOMERSET HERALD please publish three months and send bill to this office.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following persons have filed their Petitions for Tavern and Eating House Licenses in my office, for the action of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county thereon, at the next June sessions:

TAVERN LICENSES.
Thomas Springer, Cambria Borough.
ISAAC CRAWFORD, Ebensburg Borough.
Peter Rubritz, Franklin Borough.
Richard Jelly, 2d Ward, Johnstown Bor.
Silas A. M'Gough, Chest Springs Borough.
John Fisher, Conemaugh borough.
Hannah Slattery Millville borough.
Jos. Shoemaker, Conemaugh bor., 2d ward.
Peter Brown, Croyle township.
Owen Sweeny, Washington township.
Linton & Son, Ebensburg, East Ward.

EATING HOUSE LICENSE.
William D Jones, Washington township.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR LICENSE.
Frederick Vowinkle and Edward Rothschild, 3d Ward, Johnstown.

J. K. HITE, Clerk.
Ebensburg, May 6, 1869.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE—CAMBRIA COUNTY, ss.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Cambria County, Greeting: Whereas ANNIE M'CALLISTER, by her next friend, David Z. Black, did, on the 7th September, A. D. 1866, prefer her petition to our Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, praying, for the causes therein set forth, that she, the said Annie M'Callister, might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with NASON M'CALLISTER.

WE THEREFORE DO COMMAND YOU, the said NASON M'CALLISTER, as we have heretofore commanded you, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Ebensburg, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the said County of Cambria, on the first Monday of June next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Annie M'Callister, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Annie M'Callister, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the acts of General Assembly in such cases made and provided; and hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable George Taylor, President Judge of our said Court, at Ebensburg, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1868.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Attest—JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff. (May6. 4t.)

DR. JOHN FRY.
Assisted by his Daughter,
SURGEON DENTIST!
Office on Franklin Street,
(OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE,)
Residence One House above Kernville Bridge,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

TESTIMONIALS.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Latrobe and Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pa., cheerfully submit the following as expressive of our estimate of Dr. Fry's abilities as a Dentist:

We regard Dr. Fry as naturally adapted to the profession of his choice. His mechanical ingenuity has furnished to his art many invaluable modifications and improvements, and we deem it due to him and the public at large to say that, from a long and intimate acquaintance, we can confidently recommend him to all who may feel interested, as an able, faithful and experienced workman.

LATROBE—Eli Ferguson, M. D., John McGirr, M. D., Rev. Jerome Kearney, J. L. Chamber, W. S. Head, Joseph A. Head, Mich'l Bossort, David Williams.

LIGONIER—L. T. Beam, M. D., Wm. Ashcom, Jacob Eicher, N. M. Marker, Esq., Jacob Breniser, P. M., Joseph Scroggs, D. D.

LAUGHLINSTOWN—Robert Louther, Esq, A. G. Armor, P. M.

FAIRFIELD—Dr. James Taylor. [my 6.-1y.]

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against interfering in any way with a large BAY HORSE which I have purchased from Mich'l O'Friel, of Clearfield twp. and left in his possession during my pleasure'
WILLIAM KELLY.
Chest Tp., April 22, 1869. 3t, $1.

ALTOONA NOT YET IN RUINS!
WOLFE'S MAMMOTH
CLOTHING BAZAAR!!
STILL RIGHT SIDE UP!
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING!
IN IMMENSE PROFUSION!
ALL WANTS SUPPLIED!
ALL TASTES SUITED!
ALL BUYERS PLEASED!
SUITS FOR OLD PEOPLE!
SUITS FOR MIDDLE AGED!
SUITS FOR YOUNG AMERICA!
CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
TO FIT EVERY MAN AND BOY!
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
OF ALL STYLES AND SIZES.
Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Umbrellas, &c., &c.
STOCK THE LARGEST!
GOODS THE VERY BEST!
STYLES THE NEATEST!
PRICES THE LOWEST!
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
of any goods or style desired.
{CALL AND SEE!} {CALL AND SEE!}
{CAN SUIT YOU IN GOODS & PRICES}
STORE ON ANNIE STREET, one door north of the Post Office. Don't mistake the place and there will be no mistake about you getting good bargains.
GODFREY WOLFF.
Altoona, April 28, 1869.-tf.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,
Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.
☞Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms
WOOD, MORRELL & CO.
Johnstown, April 28, 1869. 1y.

LAWSON & BAKER,
FRANKLIN STREET,
In the Old POST OFFICE BUILDING,
Johnstown, Pa.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND DEALERS IN
WESTERN PRODUCE!
LAWSON & BAKER keep constantly on hand a large supply SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, TEAS, COFFEES, FLOUR, BACON, POTATOES, DRIED and GREEN FRUITS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c., &c.
Orders solicited from retail dealers, and satisfaction in goods and prices guaranteed.
Johnstown, April 28, 1869.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Margaret E. Strohecker and Geo. W. Strohecker, for use of Archibald McFadden, vs. Samuel F. George.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, No. 1, March Term, 1869.—VEND. EXPON. And now, April 7th, 1869, on motion of F. P. Tierney, Wm. H. Sechler appointed Auditor to distribute funds in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of defendant's real estate on above stated writ. By the Court. From the Record. Certified 7th April, 1869. J. K. HITE, Proth'y.
Notice is hereby given, that for the purpose of attending to the above appointment I will sit at my office, in the Borough of Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of MAY next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when and where those interested may attend. WM. H SECHLER,
Ebensburg, April 22, 1869.-3t. Auditor.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE!—Annie McCallister, by her next friend, David Z Black, vs. Nason McCallister.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, No. 10, Dec. Term, 1868. LIBEL IN DIVORCE.
The undersigned, having been appointed Commissioner by the Court to take testimony in the above stated case, hereby gives notice to all parties interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at the office of Shoemaker & Oatmar, in Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, MAY 13TH, 1869, AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., when and where they may attend if they think proper.
GEO. W. OATMAN,
April 15, 1869.-4t. Commissioner.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of funds in the hands of D. A. Luther, Executor of the Estate of Jacob Luther, deceased, as shown by his final account, confirmed 10th March 1869, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will at end to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, 14th day of May, 1869, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when and where they must present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund. WM. H. SECHLER.
Ebensburg, April 22, 1869.-3t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to distribute funds in the hands of JOSEPH CROYLE, Administrator DE BONIS NON of the estate of Thomas Croyle, dec'd, among the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at his office in Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of MAY next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. JOS. McDONALD,
Ebensburg, April 22, 1869.-4t. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. Apalonia Brown, late of Washington township, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOSEPH CRISTE, Executor.
Washington Tp., April 15, 1869. 6t.

M. L. OATMAN,
DEALER IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES
CONSISTING OF
Double Extra Family Flour,
GRAIN, FEED,
BACON, SALT, FISH,
FRESH VEGETABLES,
ALL KINDS OF FRUITS,
SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,
SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.
Also, a large stock of the
Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco.
STORE ON HIGH STREET,
Four Doors East of Crawford's Motel,
Ebensburg, Pa.

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY
AGAIN IN FULL BLAST!
NEW FIRM, NEW BUILDINGS, &c.
HAVING purchased the well known EBENSBURG FOUNDRY from Mr. Edw. Glass, and rebuilt and enlarged it almost entirely, besides refitting it with new machinery, the subscribers are now prepared to furnish *COOK, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES*, of the latest and most approved patterns THRESHING MACHINES, MILL GEARING, ROSE and WATER WH

A STORY FOR SWEARERS.—A gentleman once heard a laboring man swear in the presence of a number of his companions. He told him it was cowardly to swear so in company. The man said he was not afraid to swear at any time or any place.

"I'll give you ten dollars," said the gentleman, "if you will go into the village church yard to-night at twelve o'clock, and swear the same oaths you have uttered here, when you are alone with your God."

"Agreed," said the man, "'tis an easy way of earning ten dollars."

"Well, you come to me to-morrow, and say you have done it, and the money is yours."

Time passed on; midnight came. The man went to the grave yard. It was a night of pitchy darkness. As he entered the yard, not a sound was heard—all was still as death. Then the gentleman's words "alone with God," came o'er him with a wonderful power. The thought of the wickedness he had committed, and what he came there to do, darted through his mind like a flash of lightning. He trembled at his folly. Afraid to take another step, he fell on his knees, and instead of the dreadful oaths he had come to utter, the earnest cry went up:

"God be merciful to me a sinner!"

The next day he went to the gentleman and thanked him for what he had done, and said he had resolved not to swear another oath as long as he lived.

BAD FOR THE BELLES.—A celebrated Parisian belle, who had acquired the habit of whitewashing herself—so to speak—from the soles of her feet to the roots of her hair with chemically prepared cosmetics, one day took a medicated bath, and in emerging from it, she was horrified at finding herself as black as an Ethiopian. The transformation was complete. Not a vestige of the "Supreme Caucasian race" was left.

Her physician was sent for in alarm, and haste. On his arrival he laughed immoderately, and said:

"Madame, your are not ill; you are a chemical product. You are no longer a woman, but a sulphuret. It is not now a question of medical treatment, but of chemical reaction. I shall now analyze you. Come, I shall submit you to a bath of sulphuric acid diluted with water. The acid will have the honor of combining with you. It will take up the sulphur, the metal will produce a sulphate, and we shall find as a precipitate a very pretty woman."

The good natured physician went thro' with his analysis, and the belle was restored to her membership with the white race. Young ladies who are ambitious of snowy complexions should remember this, and be careful of what powders and cosmetics they use—if they use any at all.

SMITH courted Miss Brown, and so did Jones. She married Jones despite Smith's groans. With pain in his breast, Smith went out West. This was in '48. (Now don't forget the date.) In less than two years he had dried his tears, but refusing to mingle he remained single. In 1862 he concluded to go down and visit the old neighbors in his native town. As he approached he met a damsel aged fifteen.—There was something in her features he remembered to have to have seen. "It must be her daughter," he hastened to conclude, so he ventured to accost her (not thinking to be rude). This dialogue ensued:

Smith (who lisped a little)—"A'n't your name Jonesth?"

Miss Jones—"Yes, sir."

Smith—"A'n't you Mrs. Tham Jonesth daughter?"

Miss Jones—"Yes, sir."

Smith—"Well, Miss Jonesth, *I came playucy near being your futher wonth.*"

THE LAST CHICKEN GONE.—When the conference assembled in Hillsborough some years since, on the last day of the session, a lad, whose dad entertained some half a dozen of preachers, entered the room where the ministers were seated in a terrible state of excitement.

"What's the matter, Isaac," asked one, "you seem excited."

"Excited! I ain't excited; I'm mad all over."

"What are you mad about, Isaac? Don't you know it's wrong to suffer yourself to become angered?"

"Wrong or no wrong, it is enough to make anybody mad but a preacher. Here's every chicken on the place eat up, except the old rooster, and just now he happened to see you fellows and sung out: 'And must this feeble body die,' and dropped over stone dead."

A SOUTHERN paper relates that a pompous old negro lately rode up to the home of a citizen and asked the favor of a word at the gate, as he "couldn't leave his spirited steed." "Well, what is it?" quoth the man of the house. "Mornin' sah! I come to ax you if you owed any thing to Moses Dunn, 'ceased. I'm de moderator ob de 'state now, and wishes to settle up all his 'fairs. I can find plenty folks dat he owes, but it's hard work to find any one dat owes him."—The gentleman disavowed any indebtedness to Dunn, and the darkey rode on.

THE Chicago *Times* favors its readers with the following chronicle: "During the thunder storm of yesterday, the stable of Mr. John Jones became subject to electrical conditions. There resulted a violent molecular electric agitation, whereby a hole was undulated, or rotated, through the roof of the barn. The peculiar motion of the molecules was finally carried to and communicated through a hay-mow, setting it on fire, and thence through the body of a horse, whereby death resulted."

RIP VAN WINKLE, it seems, is no longa legend. There is a man in the Paris hospital who, without any aid from the glorious schnapps which the merry crew of Sleepy Hollow gave young Rip, has been enjoying a comfortable nap for the past six months.

THE man who never failed is a myth. Such a one never lived, and is never likely to. All success is a series of efforts, in which, when closely viewed, are seen more or less failures. The mountain is apt to overshadow the hill, but the hill is a reality nevertheless. If you fail now and then don't be discouraged. Bear in mind it is only the part and experience of every successful man; and the most successful men often have the most failures.

A PHILADELPHIA DRAYMAN has invented a machine for feeding a quadruped in a hurry. To eat a peck of oats occupies his mules about three quarters of an hour. The machine in question turns with a crank. The mule sits upon his haunches and straightens out his neck. A peck of oats are then slung into him at a single revolution of the cylinder, inside of a minute and a quarter. The inventor terms the apparatus an "oat-meter."

"Now young people," said a professor of natural history to his class, "now, then, as to hens. A hen has the capacity of laying just six hundred eggs and no more, and she finishes the job in just about five years. Now, what is to be done with her after that?" "Cut off her head and sell her to a boarding-house keeper for a spring chicken," exclaimed an urchin whose father dealt in poultry.

GOOD HEALTH

Is paramount to wealth. If the system is in bad order purge out the vile humors and distempers with Roback's Blood Pills, and get the internal organs performing their regular functions, and once in order, keep them so by the daily use of Roback's Stomach Bitters.

DYSPEPSIA.

There is, probably, no one disease with which mankind are afflicted which is the source of so many ailments as DYSPEPSIA, and there is no more certain cure than Roback's Stomach Bitters.

A REMARKABLE FACT

That not a single instance has come to the knowledge of the proprietors, of the failure of Roback's Medicines to give entire satisfaction in the hundreds of thousands of cases in which they have been used; this is worthy of remark and undeniable evidence of their intrinsic merits.

LOUD

Is the praise in the mouths of everybody in favor of Roback's Stomach Bitters, Blood Pills and Blood Purifier.

IS IT RIGHT

That you should bid defiance to all natural laws and the science of medical men, and suffer with Dyspepsia or Indigestion when Roback's Stomach Bitters can be procured at any drug store.

AS A PREVENTIVE

Against Malaria, Fever and Ague, and all diseases, arising from a torpid state of the liver, there is no medicine so highly recommended as Roback's Stomach Bitters.

THEY WILL CURE YOU

Of Scrofula, Erysipelas, Sick or Nervous Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Consumption, Pain in the Back or Loins, Gout, Pleurisy, Leucorrhœa, Eruptions, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier.

GRATIFYING

To know that a reliable remedy is within the reach of everybody for the radical cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Such a remedy is Roback's Stomach Bitters. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ Sold by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensb'g.

$4,500,000

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS!

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

ISSUED BY THE

Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.

THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BOND, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX.

Secured by 1,632,000 acres of choice Lands, and by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock and the Franchises of the Company, for sale

For sale at 95 and INTEREST.

YIELDING IN CURRENCY NEARLY TEN CENT. INTEREST.

We will take Governments or other Securities at full market price, in exchange for the Bonds. Pamphlets and full information, and Bonds furnished on application by mail or in person.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities, Gold, &c.,

No. 40 S. Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!—A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell the Farm on which he resides, in Allegheny twp., Cambria county. The Farm contains 145 Acres (90 cleared) and the improvements are ample and in good order. Fair terms and indisputable title. Possession given 1st April. A. WALTERS.

Feb 4, 1869 tf Loretto P. O.

GEIS & REUTH,

Johnstown, Pa.,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND BOOK BINDERS

MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS, PORTE-MONAIS, PAPER BOXES AND LOOKING GLASSES.

Looking Glass and Picture Frames always on hand, and made to order. A large and most complete assortment of Drawing Room and Miscellaneous Pictures, consisting of Chromos, Paintings in Oil, Steel Plate Engravings, Plain and Colored Lithographs, Oil Prints, Photographs and Wood Cuts.—This collection embraces a selection of large sized match pictures of Landscape and Domestic Scenes and Portraits, and 5,000 different varieties of Card Photographs of prominent men, comic and sentimental scenes and copies of subjects by celebrated artists. We have also a varied assortment of BIBLES, PRAYER, HYMN and SCHOOL BOOKS, HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES, NOVELS, &c. Religious Prints and Emblems in great variety, and the largest and most complete stock of STATIONERY ever brought to this county. 500 new and beautiful styles of WALL PAPER, including an assortment of Potter's celebrated English make, for which we are sole agents in this locality. These Wall Papers are handsomer in design, superior in finish, and 2½ inches wider than any other make.

The citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity are respectfully notified that we make BOOK BINDING and the manufacture of BLANK BOOKS a speciality. All work promptly executed at moderate rates.

☞ Store on corner of Clinton and Locust streets, immediately opposite Foster House. Johnstown, Oct 24, 1867.-tf.

L. L. LANGSTROTH'S PATENT MOVABLE COMB BEE HIVE!

PRONOUNCED THE BEST EVER YET introduced in this County or State. Any person buying a family right can have their Bees transferred from an old box to a new one. In every instance in which this has been done the result has been entirely satisfactory, and the first take of honey has invariably paid all expenses, and frequently exceeded them. Proof of the superior merits of this invention will be found in the testimony of every man who has given it a trial, and among the number are the gentlemen named below, and their experience should induce every one interested in Bees to

BUY A FAMILY RIGHT!

Henry C. Kirkpatrick, of Carroll township, took 106 pounds of surplus honey from two hives, which he sold at 35 cents per pound.

Adam Deitrich, of Carroll township, took from two hives 100 pounds of surplus honey.

James Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, took 60 pounds of surplus honey from one hive.

Jacob Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, obtained 72 pounds of surplus honey from one hive, worth not less than $21, and the right cost him only $5.

Peter Campbell from one hive obtained 36 pounds of surplus honey at one time

☞ Quite a number of similar statements, authenticated by some of the best citizens of Cambria county, could be obtained in proof of the superior merits of Langstroth's Patent Movable Comb Bee Hive.

Persons wishing to purchase family rights should call on or address

PETER CAMPBELL,
Nov. 5, 1868.-tf. Carrolltown, Pa.

Johnstown and Ebensburg

MARBLE WORKS!

Having again taken charge of the branch Marble Works at Ebensburg, which he will operate in connection with his extensive establishment at Johnstown, the subscriber adopts this method of informing the citizens of Cambria county, that he keeps a constant supply of the best

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,

which he is prepared at stated times in Ebensburg and at all times in Johnstown, to manufacture to order, either as MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTLES, TABLE or BUREAU TOPS, in as workmanlike manner and at as low prices as like work can be put up in any of the cities. Having in my employ a full force of experienced and skillful workmen, I do not promise too much when I say that I can furnish any of the above articles on short notice, at the lowest prevailing prices, and in a style of finish which cannot be excelled by any other manufacturer in the State.

A large stock of GRINDSTONES on hand and for sale cheap.

Prompt attention paid to orders from a distance and work put up wherever desired, or delivered at any point named.

JOHN PARKE
Johnstown, June 4, 1868.-tf.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY. WM. P. PATTON,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

ALL KINDS OF CHAIRS,

such as common Windsor Chairs, Fret Back Chairs, Vienna Chairs, Bustle Chairs, Rim Backed Chairs, Sociable Chairs,

Cane Seat Chairs,

ROCKING CHAIRS, OF EVERY SIZE

SPRING SEAT CHAIRS

Settees, Lounges, &c., &c.

CABINET FURNITURE

of every description and of latest STYLES, WITH PRICES TO SUIT THE

Tastes of all.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a liberal share of public patronage. Clinton Street, Johnstown Cambria Co., Pa. [Jan. 31, 1867.

A WORD FROM JOHNSTOWN!

JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.,

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of seasonable

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries,

and a general variety of NOTIONS, &c.—Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in a retail store, all of which have been selected with care and are offered at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory. Call and examine for yourselves.

Feb. 28, 1867.-tf. $8*

JOHN CROUSE,

WHOLESLE DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS.

BEST BRANDS OF BRANDY, WHISKY, IRISH WHISKY, GIN, &c., &c.

The very best qualities of Liquors, Wines, &c., for Medical purposes. Prices LOW.

☞ Hotel and Saloon keepers will do well to give me a call at my store on Canal street, in building formerly occupied by T. G. Stewart & Co, Johnstown, Aug. 27, 1868. tf.

W. F. ALTFATHER,

MANUFACTURER

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,

PLUG AND FINE CUT

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,

Snuff, Pipes, Snuff Boxes & Cigar Cases.

AT THE SIGN OF THE INDIAN,

MAIN STREET, - - - JOHNSTOWN.

1869. SPRING TRADE. 1869.

I am now prepared to offer

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

TO CASH PURCHASERS OF

TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE

EITHER AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of

Tin, Sheet-Iron,

COPPER AND BRASS WARES,

ENAMELLED AND PLAIN

SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, &c.,

COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,

EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,

NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,

all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SPENCER'S SIFTER!

It recommends itself.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS

of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to

Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron,

at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person.

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.
Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

TO CASH BUYERS!

AT THE EBENSBURG

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY

Ebensburg, Feb, 28, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING

and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,

ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect, complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF *FRIENDS DEPARTED!*

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the

Loretto Marble Works,

all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.
Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

For sale by R. J. LLOYD, Agent, Ebensburg

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

AND REESE J. LLOYD, EBENSBURG.

WANAMAKER AND BROWN Clothing 6th & Market Sts OAK HALL

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Samples sent by mail when written for.

EBENSBURG

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY.

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

FOREIGN SHIPPING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

WE ARE NOW SELLING EXCHANGE, AT NEW YORK RATES, ON

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Wales,	Germany,	Prussia,
Austria,	Bavaria,	Wurtemberg,
Baden,	Hessen,	Saxony,
Hanover,	Belgium,	Switzerland,
Holland,	Norway and	France.

And Tickets to and from any Port in

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Germany,	France,	California,
New South Wales or		Australia.

KERR & CO.

Altoona, Pa., Jan. 31, 1867.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.

Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD D. D. S.

DR. H. B. MILLER,

Altoona, Pa.,

Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.

Office removed to Virginia street, opposite the Lutheran church. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 31, 1869 -tf.

DR. D. W. ZIEGLER, Surgeon Dentist, will visit Ebensburg professionally on the SECOND MONDAY of each month, and remain one week, during which time he may be found at the Mountain House.

☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrate Oxide, or Laughing Gas.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, *Summit, Pa.*—Office east end of Mansion House, on Rail Road street. Night calls may be made at the office. [my23.tf.]

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa. October 17, 1867.-6m.*

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SHOEMAKER & OATMAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Offices on High street, immediately east of Huntley's hardware store. [ap.8,'69.

D. M'LAUGHLIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

R. L. JOHNSTON. J. S. SCANLAN.

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN, Attorneys at Law, Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa. Office opposite the Court House. Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

C. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

WM H SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in rooms recently occupied by Geo. M. Reade, Esq., in Colonade Row, Centre street. [aug.27.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug.27.

JAMES C. EASLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.* Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Jan 31, 1867.

A. KOPELIN, - - - - - T. W. DICK, Johnstown. Ebensburg.

KOPELIN & DICK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Wm. Kittell, Esq., Colonade Row. [oct.22.-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row. Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

JOSEPH M'DONALD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on Centre street, opposite Linton's Hotel. [Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

JOHN FENLON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent.*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg. jl3.

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